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Dollar Drops Again, Gold Declines

By Axel Krause
PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPI) — The dollar fell again today, continuing a series of declines that began last week. The dollar dropped 1.76 cents to 166.45 francs, its lowest level in over a year. The decline was attributed to continued doubts about the U.S. economy and the Federal Reserve's monetary policy. Gold prices also fell, with the price of an ounce of gold dropping to \$386.50. The price of oil remained relatively stable, with a slight increase to \$10.50 per barrel. The dollar's decline was also influenced by the fact that the Federal Reserve had not yet announced its next move on interest rates. Some analysts predicted that the dollar would continue to fall unless the Fed raised rates. The dollar's decline was also influenced by the fact that the Federal Reserve had not yet announced its next move on interest rates. Some analysts predicted that the dollar would continue to fall unless the Fed raised rates.

Cousin Sets Up Republic Bokassa Ousted as Emperor, Arrives in France From Libya

PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPI) — Bokassa I, the much-decried former emperor of the Central African Republic, was ousted today and his cousin, David Dacko, was proclaimed emperor. Bokassa fled to Libya after a military coup. Dacko, who had been an official adviser to the emperor, was proclaimed emperor by a military council. Bokassa had been in power since 1966, when he overthrew Dacko. Bokassa was known for his brutal rule and his obsession with power. Dacko, on the other hand, was known for his more moderate rule. Dacko's return to power was seen as a step towards stability in the Central African Republic.

Mr. Dacko had been an official adviser to the emperor in recent years. "I am acting, in the name of the government of public salvation and in my name personally, to re-establish democratic liberties, to rapidly return the sovereign power of the people and assure its security," Mr. Dacko said in a state radio broadcast shortly after midnight today. He said that the Bokassa regime "set the nation back 100 years, ruining the economy, terrorizing the people and drawing ridicule on the country." Emperor Bokassa was extremely sensitive to critical press treatment. In 1977 he personally clubbed a correspondent of the Associated Press. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

11 Days Before Treaty With Panama Goes Into Effect House Rejects Canal Pact Implementation Bill

A.O. Sulzberger Jr.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT) — The House of Representatives today rejected a bill that would implement the Panama Canal Treaty, which is set to take effect in 11 days. The bill, which was passed by the Senate, would have authorized the President to implement the treaty. The House's rejection of the bill was a surprise, as many analysts had expected it to pass. The House's rejection was based on concerns about the treaty's impact on the U.S. economy and the environment. The House also expressed concerns about the treaty's impact on the U.S. military. The House's rejection of the bill means that the treaty will not be implemented until after the next session of Congress.

French Troops Muzorewa Accepts Proposals by Britain

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, Sept. 21 — The government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, making an important concession, today accepted "the general principles" of the constitutional changes that Britain has proposed for it. But former Prime Minister Ian Smith, who is a member of the predominantly black delegation here for the constitutional conference, apparently dissented from the decision, in a formal, secret ballot that raised doubts about its acceptance among the country's white minority. Moreover, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the present prime minister, said that his government's decision was contingent upon a number of details and "subsequent steps," which he declined to specify, and spokesman for the third party at the conference, the Patriotic Front, ridiculed the agreement. Nevertheless, the British government welcomed today's development as "a major advance," as the conference ended its second week. "This is an important step," a British diplomat said, "only a first step, to be sure, but still important, and now the conference can continue."

Carter Warns Congressmen Of Retaliation Over Votes

By Mary Russell
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP) — President Carter told House members yesterday that Congressmen who consistently vote against him can expect retaliation from the White House. "I'll be damned if I'll send my wife into your district for a fund-raiser," one congressman reported Mr. Carter as saying. The statements were made a few hours after the House defeated legislation implementing the Panama Canal treaty, a vote that embarrassed the president's administration and casts some doubt on his administration's ability to keep commitments abroad. The biggest disappointment this year was the House vote on the conference report on the Panama Canal. Mr. Carter said at a White House dinner for the United Democrats of Congress, a group of about 60 moderate to conservative House Democrats. Despite the emphasis on the treaty vote, House members were under the impression that he was referring to their voting record as a whole when threatening to deny White House favors. According to some of those present, they also were under the impression that the remarks were spawned by a series of recent congressional setbacks, including defeat of the budget in the House, a large increase in defense spending in the Senate, problems with the windfall profits tax and other energy legislation. The president's angry eruption took place after one of the members had complained about access to the White House. "Some of you people who complain vote with us only about 15 percent of the time," Mr. Carter was quoted as saying. "There are Republicans who vote with me at least 35 percent of the time." Mr. Carter said that those who vote against him could not expect favors. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Guerrillas, U.K. Say Talks to Go On Accord Reached on Sale Of Mexican Gas to U.S.

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — The United States and Mexico, after two years of negotiations, have reached an agreement for the sale of Mexican natural gas to U.S. pipeline firms, State Department officials said today. The initial price of the gas will be \$3.625 per thousand cubic feet, according to the sources, who declined to be identified. President Carter later announced the conclusion of the agreement. The price will rise in the future, based on an index that ties it to the price of fuel oil. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher and aides arrived unexpectedly Wednesday in Mexico City and resumed negotiations, spurred by the Carter administration's desire to complete the deal in time for the visit of President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico to Washington next week. The talks were suspended in late August. In the August talks, the United States had agreed to pay \$3.625 if the price were not revised before next April. That offer was rejected by Mexico. There was no indication what the timetable of price increases would be under today's agreement. The two sides had earlier agreed that the price should be revised every three months according to a formula that would reflect increases in the U.S. price of both No. 2 and No. 6 light fuels. The purchase price of the Mexican gas is well above the current U.S. market price of about \$2.25, but it is also considerably below what Mexico originally wanted. Initially, Mexico wanted the price tied to the cost of high-grade heating oil delivered to New York. The equivalence is calculated by determining how much gas would be required to match the potential heating power of a barrel of oil. Under that formula, officials say, Mexican gas would be priced at about \$4.95 per thousand cubic feet. Another agreement reached previously was that Mexico would export 300 million cubic feet per day of natural gas through an existing pipeline from the city of Monterrey to the Texas border.

Priest Heads Lobby to Involve U.S. on Ulster Critics Accuse Group of IRA Connection

By Bernard Weinraub
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT) — In a narrow, white-painted brownstone near the Capitol, a Roman Catholic priest from Northern Ireland, a Belfast housewife and a lawyer with the U.S. Customs Service carry out an ambitious and controversial drive seeking American support for the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland and the unification of Ireland. Irish, British and U.S. officials, as well as some prominent Roman Catholics, say that the backgrounds and statements of the three persons who head the Irish National Caucus link them to the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. The officials say that the three provide the IRA for the first time with a vocal lobby in Congress. The priest, the Rev. Sean McManus, denies that the caucus speaks for the IRA. He condemns the assassination last month of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, for which the IRA has taken responsibility. The Irish National Caucus, which has applied for tax exemption as an "educational organization," says it has enlisted the support of at least 130 congressmen — including several senators — who want a U.S. "initiative" in Northern Ireland and pressure to be applied on the British to withdraw. Funds Dwindle Irish and British officials say that political activities on behalf of the IRA have sharply increased in the last year and have reached into Congress, federal and state offices, and even the White House. This is, they say, at a time of an appar-

ent drop in gunrunning from the United States to Ireland and a decline in the last five years of Irish-American financial support for the IRA. The amount of American funds smuggled annually to the IRA is believed to have dropped from \$750,000 in the early 1970s to about \$350,000 now. The caucus's blend of hard-sell and soft-sell techniques includes letters and phone calls to a congressman's office, threats of non-support in election campaigns, and dogged footwork in the corridors of Capitol Hill by the Rev. McManus in clerical garb. The caucus depicts itself as a peace-loving group, with 34 chapters, solely interested in human rights and self-determination in Ulster. Yet the caucus leadership has openly expressed support for the IRA in recent years, compared IRA leaders to George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and urged the United States to assist "the IRA in its effort to gain its national integrity." Until recently, the caucus's former executive director, Sean Walsh, a one-time Green Beret, was registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act as the U.S. representative of the Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA. According to the Rev. McManus, Mr. Walsh is now in Saudi Arabia on business. The Rev. McManus is the dominant figure in the caucus. A chunky, bespectacled Redemptorist priest, he was ordained in Britain in 1968 but left for the United States four years later because, he said, the British put pressure on his superiors "to keep me quiet." One of his brothers, Frank McManus, is a former member of the British Parliament with ties to the IRA. Another brother, a member of the IRA, was killed in an IRA-related incident in the late 1950s. Asked in 1975 by a British television reporter if he supported the Provisional IRA, the Rev. McManus said: "I do yes, I'm on record for quite a long time now for supporting the Provisional IRA." The executive secretary of the caucus is Rita Mullin, a member of a prominent "republican," or IRA, family from Belfast's Upper Cavellill area. Three of Mr. Mullin's brothers — the well-known "Kelly boys," John, Oliver and Billy Kelly — are IRA command figures. A British source said that John Kelly served in the "middle 1970s as the second-ranking member of the IRA's Belfast brigade, and that Oliver Kelly was at that time in charge of tactics for the Londonderry IRA. Fred Burns O'Brien, a 36-year-old Bostonian, is the deputy director of the caucus. A lawyer with the Customs Service, the official, formerly information director of the caucus, expressed support in 1974 for the campaign of violence by the Provisionals. The past week of Nov. 4, 1974, four British soldiers were killed by Irish Freedom Forces," he wrote in a caucus publication. "It is heartening that the IRA continues to battle the British at every turn." Mr. O'Brien said the other day: "Unless the United States does something soon in Northern Ireland, all hell's going to break loose." Perhaps the caucus's boldest success has been its effort, with the Anglican Order of Friars Minor, to set up an informal congressional body called the Ad Hoc Committee for Irish Affairs. The panel, with about 130 congressmen, is headed by Rep. Mario Biaggi, D-N.Y., who was bitterly criticized recently by Irish Premier Jack Lynch for his "public identification with supporters of violence who have no mandate from our people." Rep. Biaggi said in an interview that his involvement in Irish affairs stemmed from his "basic concern for everybody — Irish, Italians, Jews, blacks, Greeks, Hispanics." Asked about pro-IRA statements made by the caucus, whose leaders term the Bronx representative their best friend on Capitol Hill, Rep. Biaggi said: "Look, every cause has its extremists, right? It's the cause, not the advocates. A wild advocacy doesn't diminish the cause. If people can't discredit the message, they discredit the messenger. Believe me, it doesn't bother me." Rep. Biaggi has been pressing for the convening of congressional hearings on Northern Ireland that would involve members of Catholic and Protestant paramilitary groups. The Irish and British governments refuse to endorse the "peace forum."

Carter: U.S. Asking Moscow to Withdraw Cuba Troops

Robert G. Kaiser and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP) — President Carter ordered Secret Service protection yesterday for Sen. Edward Kennedy shortly before the Massachusetts Democrat revealed plans to form an exploratory committee for a presidential campaign in early November.

Although it is unusual for the government to provide Secret Service protection for someone who has not yet declared himself a candidate for the presidency, it has been provided on a selective basis for prominent public figures who might be subject to threats or violence. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, among others, had such protection.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that Mr. Carter had acted on the basis of an assessment of Sen. Kennedy's safety by the Secret Service and conversations between the White House and Sen. Kennedy's staff, which had finally requested the protection.

Sen. Kennedy accepted the offer saying, "I have accepted President Carter's generous offer of Secret Service protection and my family and I deeply appreciate his action on this matter."

Highly placed administration officials said that the move had emerged from discussions yesterday between Lawrence Horowitz, a staff aide to the senator, and Rear Adm. William Luskash, the president's physician.

No Specific Threats
They said there had not been any specific threats to Sen. Kennedy recently, although Mr. Powell said that the president had moved quickly because of increasing speculation about a likely presidential bid by Sen. Kennedy.

The 47-year-old senator, whose brother John was assassinated in 1963 while he was president and whose brother Robert was fatally shot in 1968 while campaigning for the presidency, was informed of the Secret Service protection by Treasury Secretary William Miller. The Secret Service comes under the Treasury Secretary.

Moments later, in an interview in his office, Sen. Kennedy came closer than ever before to putting himself into the presidential race by disclosing plans to form an exploratory campaign committee in early November. For most candidates, this is the final preliminary step before formal announcement of a candidacy.

He talked as if the race had become a virtual certainty although he clung to the technicality that he had not yet made a final decision.

He contended that the highly publicized political battle between Carter forces and a Draft Kennedy movement in Florida on Oct. 13 was "not a reasonable campaign or test" of political support between him and the president and he asserted that it would not affect his plans on running.

Asked whether he had made a decision to enter the race, he replied, "I've made no final decision," with emphasis on the word "final," but "I'm not unmindful of the direction I'm moving."

Exploratory Committee
It added that he expected to form his exploratory committee sometime in early November as a prelude to a final announcement of his intentions.

An authoritative source said that he would not announce his candidacy before Oct. 20 — the date for dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library in Cambridge, Mass. That would take him past the Oct. 13 date for the Florida Democratic caucuses, where a Draft Kennedy

movement is hoping to upset Mr. Carter but where Mr. Carter forces have lately mounted an all-out effort to prevent defeat.

A setback there would not affect his plans, the senator said, brushing aside any Carter hopes that a victory in the Florida caucuses might deter him from entering the race.

Moreover, he took issue with the forecast of John White, the Democratic Party's national chairman, that if Mr. Carter, Sen. Kennedy and Gov. Edmund Brown of California all fought for the presidential nomination throughout the 35 primaries, no candidate would gain a majority of delegates and the party could end up with a brokered convention.

"I disagree," Sen. Kennedy said. "If I run, I would expect to win."

Disagreed With Carter
On policy matters, he took issue with Mr. Carter for not reimposing price controls on fuel oils as an anti-inflationary measure and suggested that the Federal Reserve Board had reached just about the limit in raising interest rates and ran the risk of "ripping over the line" and adding dangerously to an economic downturn.

He sought to turn aside criticism that his own liberal positions on

week to the position that was presented by Mr. Vance to Mr. Dobrynin in their meeting yesterday. If this is not forthcoming, Mr. Vance will take the issue to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in a meeting expected to take place late next week in New York, where Mr. Gromyko is attending the UN General Assembly.

With Senate approval of the strategic arms limitation treaty hanging on the successful resolution of the issue of troops in Cuba, several of the lawmakers urged Mr. Carter to move quickly.

Although it was widely assumed that the United States would ask for withdrawal of the 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet troops, until yesterday high officials had avoided any description of their objective in the negotiations other than to say with deliberate ambiguity that "the status quo is not acceptable."

Soviet Insistence
Mr. Carter's remark about the difficulty of achieving the U.S. goal in a neat and complete fashion seemed to hint at possible solutions well short of the maximum. A legislator said he obtained the impression that the Russians have already ruled out a total withdrawal of what the United States describes as the combat unit.

The Russians have publicly insisted that their force in Cuba is unchanged in its number or function in 17 years. A number of U.S. intelligence analysts now accept as a possibility the Soviet claim that its force has been in Cuba that long, but U.S. intelligence continues to insist that at least part of the force is organized and equipped as a combat unit.

Both Mr. Carter and his national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, referred during yesterday's briefing to a 1969 fact-finding report to then-president Richard Nixon by Nelson Rockefeller, who was then governor of New York. After an official trip to Latin America, Mr. Rockefeller reported the presence of about 6,000 Soviet troops in Cuba. Some of the lawmakers took this reference to be a Carter administration suggestion that a Soviet

combat force in Cuba dated at least from 1969.

Much of yesterday's meeting was consumed by the comments of the legislators, including suggestions that Mr. Carter take a tough line in the negotiations and estimates of the impact on ratification of the SALT-2 treaty.

By bringing Congress abreast of the negotiations, Mr. Carter was able to obtain firsthand a better sense of the legislative mood and desire as hard bargaining with the Russians begins. Mr. Carter also clearly was bidding for bipartisan backing for his position, and for the patience of the lawmakers while Mr. Vance pursues the U.S. objective in the secret talks.

It was also useful, from the White House viewpoint, that several lawmakers made strong public statements immediately after the meeting emphasizing the political gravity of the problem of the Soviet troops. Any chance that Moscow will accommodate Washington is believed to rest on a calculation that such action is required in the interest of SALT-2 and the continuing working relationship of the nuclear superpowers.

Singlaub Charge
OMAHA, Nebraska, Sept. 21 (UPI) — Retired U.S. Army Maj. Gen. John Singlaub says that four of the Soviet MiG-23 supersonic aircraft based in Cuba were designed specifically to carry nuclear weapons.

In a copyrighted interview Wednesday with the Omaha World-Herald, Gen. Singlaub said he learned about the MiG-23s from former Air Force Secretary Thomas Reed. He did not indicate how Mr. Reed obtained the information but said there were reports of the presence of MiG-23s in Cuba before April, 1977.

Asked about the Singlaub statement, Pentagon spokesman Thomas Ross, said today in Washington that there are no nuclear weapons in Cuba nor is there any evidence that the MiG-23s there are rigged for carrying nuclear weapons.

merely increase government borrowing authority automatically as part of the congressional budget resolution.

The debt-ceiling legislation has become something of a straw man in recent years. Although the lawmakers all know they must pass the bill each time it comes up, they consistently have defeated it as a political gesture.

Both Republican and Democratic administrations have complained that the delays wreak havoc in the Treasury and create unnecessary uncertainty in the credit markets, often costing the government millions in higher interest rates.

However, the House yesterday rejected both those proposals, voting 408 to 1 to hold the amount of new borrowing authority to last only through next July and defeating the procedural "reforms" as well.

Faith in God
His faith in God, the works of Russian author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the camaraderie of other political prisoners, twice yearly visits from his wife, and letters from friends helped him survive the years spent waiting and working in rock quarries.

Monthly packages of chocolates, guava paste and writing materials delivered by the Belgian ambassador also buoyed his spirits, he said.

He even feigned interest in the propaganda lectures used to try to rehabilitate the prisoners.

Mr. Lunt acknowledged that he had worked for the CIA, but said that he was never paid. He declined to discuss details of the CIA relationship except to say that he had been recruited in the United States.

Mr. Lunt was 42 when arrested, a rancher with 5,000 acres on Cuba, three young sons and a wife. While leaving Havana to attend his parents' 50th wedding anniversary, Mr. Lunt was stopped at the airport and later jailed for spying. That was in 1965.

In the early years, the State Department shrugged him off as a CIA matter, while the CIA denied that he was any of their business. All the while, of course, Mr. Lunt, a tired pawn in the chess game of international diplomacy, languished in Cuban jails.



Lawrence Lunt in Washington, telling of his life in Castro's jails.

Recounts 14-Year Ordeal

Freed American Not Bitter About Life in Cuban Jails

By Art Harris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP) — His 14 years in Cuban jails began in solitary confinement with a steady diet of corn mush and maggots. He slept on a wooden bunk with no mattress and relieved himself through a hole in the floor.

There were frequent interrogations under bright lights where guards fired rapid questions at him in Spanish he could not understand and asked him, among other things, "What do you want to say to us before we shoot you?"

"I was never afraid of that," said Lawrence Lunt, one of four Americans released Monday after spending more than a decade imprisoned in Cuba on political and espionage charges. Nor did he blink, he said, when Cuban guards suggested that his Belgian wife, Beatrice, "was going crazy," raising their three sons alone.

"I knew it was nonsense," Mr. Lunt said yesterday. "I knew she was leading as normal a life as she could."

These lies by guards were all part of the "psychological torture" that Cuban President Fidel Castro used in an attempt to break the Americans, said Mr. Lunt, who was never physically tortured.

Transferred from jail to jail, he struggled in magazines to keep abreast of life on the outside and banded together with other prisoners in educational seminars.

Why Cuba? "I wanted to find an undeveloped area where I could develop my own way. I was looking for a challenge and found it in a rundown ranch," he said of his former spread on the northern coast.

He began raising 350 head of cattle, experimenting with new breeding and farming techniques and paid five farm workers and their families "slightly more" than the going wages. In the final days of dictator Fulgencio Batista, whose oppressive policies offended him, he said, he even aided Castro guerrillas.

Japan Ship Rescues
174 Fleeing Vietnam
MANILA, Sept. 21 (AP) — A Japanese merchant ship, guided by a U.S. Navy P-3 Orion plane, today rescued 174 Vietnamese refugees from a 50-foot fishing boat at sea seven days in the South China Sea, the U.S. Navy said.

A spokesman at the 7th Fleet information office at Subic Bay Naval Base said that at least 50 of the refugees were sick, but he could not say how seriously. He said that the ship, the Canadian Highway, picked up 66 men, 41 women and 67 children after the plane spotted their boat 200 miles off Vietnam.

Secret Service Is Protecting Kennedy

By Hedrick Smith

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He talked as if the race had become a virtual certainty although he clung to the technicality that he had not yet made a final decision.

He contended that the highly publicized political battle between Carter forces and a Draft Kennedy movement in Florida on Oct. 13 was "not a reasonable campaign or test" of political support between him and the president and he asserted that it would not affect his plans on running.

Asked whether he had made a decision to enter the race, he replied, "I've made no final decision," with emphasis on the word "final," but "I'm not unmindful of the direction I'm moving."

Exploratory Committee
It added that he expected to form his exploratory committee sometime in early November as a prelude to a final announcement of his intentions.

An authoritative source said that he would not announce his candidacy before Oct. 20 — the date for dedication of the John F. Kennedy Library in Cambridge, Mass. That would take him past the Oct. 13 date for the Florida Democratic caucuses, where a Draft Kennedy

movement is hoping to upset Mr. Carter but where Mr. Carter forces have lately mounted an all-out effort to prevent defeat.

A setback there would not affect his plans, the senator said, brushing aside any Carter hopes that a victory in the Florida caucuses might deter him from entering the race.

Moreover, he took issue with the forecast of John White, the Democratic Party's national chairman, that if Mr. Carter, Sen. Kennedy and Gov. Edmund Brown of California all fought for the presidential nomination throughout the 35 primaries, no candidate would gain a majority of delegates and the party could end up with a brokered convention.

"I disagree," Sen. Kennedy said. "If I run, I would expect to win."

Disagreed With Carter
On policy matters, he took issue with Mr. Carter for not reimposing price controls on fuel oils as an anti-inflationary measure and suggested that the Federal Reserve Board had reached just about the limit in raising interest rates and ran the risk of "ripping over the line" and adding dangerously to an economic downturn.

He sought to turn aside criticism that his own liberal positions on

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News Analysis

Pragmatic Spanish Build on Franco Foreign Policy

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Sept. 21 (NYT) — The official visit to Spain of Yasser Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has ended, and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi is about to arrive. The Spanish observer delegation to the recent conference of Third World countries in Havana has returned home, and Premier Adolfo Suarez is due to set off on a visit to Nicaragua and the United States.

These are some of the ingredients of a foreign policy that is being shaped with a good deal of zest and improvisation by Mr. Suarez and King Juan Carlos, in their eagerness to show Spain's democratic face to the world.

Many of Spain's diplomatic gestures bear the stamp of Mr. Suarez's pragmatic approach to domestic politics and his willingness to talk with everyone, regardless of political allegiance. However, some

Spaniards are upset by such moves as the decision to send an observer group to the Havana conference. They wonder whether their government is flirting with a form of neutralism.

Such questions arose earlier this month when President Fidel Castro of Cuba, as host of the Havana conference, publicly warned Spain's observer delegation that Madrid "should not allow itself to get dragged into the offensive alliance NATO."

The Suarez government is on record as favoring eventual Spanish entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Mr. Castro's message was rejected indignantly. But next year Spain is scheduled to be the host of the third gathering of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, and the premier is in no hurry to stir up a fierce national debate over joining NATO, a move that the Socialists and Communists oppose.

These questioning Spain's direction received an answer last week in a speech delivered in Brussels by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. "My government," Mr. Oreja declared, "has no neutralist or Third World temptations. But Spain has a special relationship with Latin America, deep ties of friendship with the Arab countries, a particular interest in the problems that affect the Mediterranean, and a solidarity with developing African nations of which we have given innumerable proofs. And we cannot but take into account these realities

when we plan and execute our foreign policy."

In fact, the much criticized foreign policy of the Suarez government appears to reflect the realities of a nation that has never felt deeply what a Western diplomat here calls "a European vocation." It is a nation that successfully stayed on the sidelines in two world wars in this century, and that faces not only north toward NATO and the Common Market but also south toward the Mediterranean and North Africa, and toward its former colonies in Latin America.

It was the Franco regime which formulated the Spanish policy of a special relationship with the Arab world, and a refusal to recognize Israel. In line with this came last week's visit by the head of the PLO at the invitation of the Spanish government.

Franco stoutly resisted strong U.S. pressure to join Washington's economic boycott of Cuba. Mr. Suarez carried this policy some steps forward by visiting Cuba a year ago and inviting Mr. Castro to come to Spain.

The important difference with the Franco era is that Mr. Suarez and other leaders, including the king, are spokesmen for a democratic Spain.

Jose-María Armero, a lawyer and author of a book on Franco's foreign policy, says he detects a Janus-like quality in the new Spanish foreign policy. On the one hand, he says, it tilts to the left "to cover outside of Spain a certain political space that it does not hold inside the country." At the same time, he says, "recent speeches and gestures probably would have been welcomed with great satisfaction" by Franco.

U.S. Concerned by Stand Of Bonn on NATO Budget

By Michael Getler

BONN, Sept. 21 (WP) — The Carter administration has registered its unhappiness with the Bonn government's unwillingness to meet its pledge to the North Atlantic military alliance to boost real defense spending next year by 3 percent beyond inflation.

The West Germans, whose 495,000-man armed force provides the backbone of NATO's defenses in Central Europe, will increase real defense spending by about 1.5 percent next year, according to Defense Minister Hans Apel. But even those figures are suspect because inflation here is running higher than had been forecast.

Bonn's decision, and its apparent determination to stand by it, is being viewed with special concern by American officials because of West Germany's key role in the alliance and the possible effect Bonn's stance will have in the U.S. Congress and other Western parliaments.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, testifying Wednesday before Congress on behalf of the administration's effort to live up to the 3 percent pledge, said, "Our efforts to get our allies to do their part will be fatally undermined if we, as leaders of the alliance, don't meet the 3 percent ourselves."

[Mr. Apel will meet with Mr. Brown in Washington next month to explain why West Germany will not meet its commitment to boost defense spending by 3 percent. It was announced today in Bonn, the Associated Press reported.]

Could Be Embarrassing
Bonn's position could prove to be highly embarrassing, especially since West Germany has one of the world's strongest economies, lowest inflation rates, is directly on the front line facing the Warsaw Pact nations and has been a bulwark of fiscal support for NATO for many years.

In 1977, the 12 NATO military partners agreed, in a nonbinding pledge to commit themselves to the annual 3 percent real increase through 1983. This generally has been adhered to by the larger countries, but not by countries such as Turkey, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal.

Just four months ago, the NATO countries, including West Germany, reaffirmed their commitment in a communiqué at the semiannual ministers' meeting in Brussels.

By July, however, when the draft of the new 1980 Bonn budget was published, it was clear that Bonn

would not meet the commitment this year.

The figures showed the defense budget increasing from about \$20.4 billion in 1979 to \$21 billion in 1980, about a 3 percent rise. When some additional personnel costs expected later in the year are included, the increase, according to Mr. Apel, rises to 4.4 percent. Last year, West German inflation was only 2.8 percent.

A 3 percent estimate was used for 1980, according to Mr. Apel's estimate of 1.5 percent real growth next year. Actually, however, inflation here is running higher than had been forecast.

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President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines makes a point during speech in yesterday during ceremony marking the seventh anniversary of his martial law declaration.

Marcos Pledges to Continue His 'New Society'

MANILA, Sept. 21 (UPI) — President Ferdinand Marcos, challenging the Philippine people to find a better leader than him, said today that martial law will continue for as long as the people want him to serve.

Mr. Marcos, 62, spoke during ceremonies marking the seventh anniversary of his martial law declaration. He vowed to continue with his "new society," a government slogan for martial law through the mandates he secured in a series of referendums held after martial law began.

He added however: "It is a weak leader who will impose his leadership upon the people when the people no longer want him. If you find a better leader than me, by all means let us get him. I will work with him." He emphasized he would continue to rule "so long as the mandate continues."

Meanwhile, an opposition leader, former President Diosdado Macapagal, warned that Mr. Marcos must hold elections now "if civil war is to be averted."

Macapagal is facing charges of inciting to sedition.

Few From Peasant Families

270,000 Chinese Enter Universities

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Sept. 21 (WP) — About 270,000 new students, a comparatively small number in a country of nearly a billion people, began studying at Chinese universities this week, the youngest class yet in China's new campaign to revive a technical elite.

Yesterday, disturbed students gathered outside Peking municipal headquarters to complain about being passed over by universities despite good scores on the college entrance exam, a measure of the importance of the youthful elite and the complaints about the new system now surfacing for the first time.

"Nobody knows how hard we worked to prepare for the examination, working in summer heat and when we were ill," said a Peking wall poster yesterday. "What is the reason for our rejection?"

"I got a 320, and 310 was the cutoff, but nobody will tell me why I didn't get in," complained Li Min, 20, and he about 100 other students exchanged experiences near the government office.

It has been two years since the national entrance examination was

restored after more than a decade in which political fervor and connections decided most college admissions. Most Chinese citizens questioned now applaud the change to the merit exam, but it raises new problems in a society already overburdened by grievances against the bureaucracy and uncertain how to pursue its Marxist commitment to rule by the working class.

New figures released by the Chinese news agency suggest that the peasants and workers, who represent at least 90 percent of China's population, are still experiencing real difficulty getting their children into universities. Among freshmen at Peking University, generally considered China's most prestigious institution, only 34 percent were from families of the peasant and working classes.

Lower Average Age

Until 1977, students were usually required to spend at least two years working on a farm, a factory or in the army before applying for university. Many students have been forced to stay in the countryside much longer than that and have found it difficult to prepare for exams after so much time away from school.

Figures released by the Chinese news agency appeared to confirm the trend toward admitting more students immediately after graduation from the Chinese equivalent of high school. The agency said that 67,000 of the new freshmen enrolled at top-level institutions, called key schools, which have first call on the best instructors and equipment. The average age of those newly admitted to the key schools "is under 20, a bit lower than last year," the agency

said. "The average age at the new Science and Technology university is only 16.9."

The key school system presented a dilemma for youths taking the or three-day exams in mid-June. They may list only three choice universities, before they know score on the exam. If they ask to Peking University but scores good enough only for a normal teachers college, they may be accepted at any school.

Unlike American high school students, Chinese students are not allowed to apply directly to different universities at the same time. They are supposed to list 1 choice and let the government partition responsible handle 1 application. Many students, who families have friends or relatives some universities have been short-circuit this process. A few people slipped into univ through the back door."

Soviet Journal

Lauds Dances

Who Defected

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (Reuter) — Leonid Koslov, a Bolshoi Ballet dancer who defected 1 week in the United States, was praised for recent performance by an official Soviet culture journal published yesterday. The journal was printed before Koslov decided to stay in West.

Musical Life, a publication of the Composers' Union and Ministry of Culture, said it the 32-year-old dancer showed "a truly unerring temperance as Tybalt in the company's production of 'Romeo and Juliet,' but it added that he needed more precision in the role."

The journal, which went press early last month, printed a photo of the tall, dark-haired soloist. Mr. Koslov, 32, his wife, Valentina, also a Bolshoi dancer, sought asylum in Los Angeles after the defection. The three-page review of ballet did not mention Alexander Godunov, who won wild acclaim in the role of Tybalt before he defected to New York at the end of last month.

China Replacing Mao Billboards

PEKING, Sept. 21 (Reuters) — Peking's bright-red billboards carrying quotations from Mao are being painted over, apparently another step to downgrade the late chairman.

Work on most of the billboards, which have carried such slogans as "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China," is continuing at the city's major intersections.

It is not clear what designs will be put on them, but one of the billboards was repainted last week as a road-safety advertisement.

Nizam Auction Off; India Bans Jewels' Export

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21 (AP) — A auction of 37 pieces of jewelry that belonged to the last Nizam of Hyderabad was called off today by the Supreme Court after the caretaker government of Prime Minister Charan Singh said it opposed the export of the gems "in the national interest."

Only bidders put up the court-set minimum of \$25.4 million. One of them, a Greek shipping heir Philip Niarchos, said, "I fully respect the decision but it's too bad they didn't make it before advertising the jewels as being available for export."

Peter Fernandes, an Indian agent for Dubai banker Abdul Wahab Adhgi, who in turn is representing an unidentified United Arab Emirates sheikh, said he would pursue legal action to purchase the gems.

The Supreme Court took over the jewelry sale last year after voiding a trial-sponsored auction whose result was challenged by two bidders. They claimed that scant world publicity preceded the bidding and effectively limited the bidders to Indians, denying the beneficiaries the larger sums they would have received from global bidding.

The Cabinet decision to ban the export of the collection followed criticism by newspapers and such prominent Indians as B. Vajpayee, the former external affairs minister, who argued that the jewels were an important part of India's national heritage.

Illinois Curbs Strip Searches In Illinois Law

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21 (UPI) — A bill to reduce sharply humiliating strip searches of women detained by police for minor offenses was signed into law yesterday by Illinois Gov. James Thompson.

The legislation outlaws strip searches by members of the opposite sex and requires prior approval by a police station's commanding officer before a strip search can be conducted.

The measure also requires a warrant for the search of any body cavity except the mouth. Penalty for violation includes loss of job, a possible prison sentence and possible fine of up to \$10,000.

The bill was introduced in response to reports early this year that Chicago policemen were forcing women who had been stopped for minor traffic violations to strip for body searches.

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Contents Called 'Hodgepodge'

Physicists Cite Omissions, Errors in H-Bomb Letter

By Robert Gillette

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 — Charles Hansen's widely published letter on the hydrogen bomb, which U.S. authorities have said "substantially exposed" its basic working principles, appears to contain significant errors and omissions, knowledgeable physicists said yesterday.

The physicists, some of them constrained by government security regulations, indicated in interviews that the letter, written by Mr. Hansen, a 32-year-old computer programmer from Mountain View, Calif., and published initially last Sunday by a small Wisconsin newspaper, contains a confusing mixture of accurate, classified information as well as fanciful features of bomb design.

It is unclear, however, to what extent the errors and omissions would be likely to negate the letter's value to a foreign government seeking to build a hydrogen bomb. Scientists agree, though, that only governments already in possession of atomic or fission explosives and a significant industrial base could use such information to speed the production of thermonuclear weapons.

consin published the letter by Mr. Hansen, who has described himself as an amateur bomb hobbyist.

Justice Department spokesman Terrence Adamson, in announcing the government's decision Monday to abandon its effort to stop The Progressive from publishing its article, said the Hansen letter "substantially exposed" the key concepts underlying hydrogen-bomb design that the government was trying to protect.

The Justice Department, acting under pressure from the Energy Department, said yesterday that it had begun a preliminary inquiry to determine whether criminal violations of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 had occurred in connection with either the Hansen letter or the still-unpublished Progressive article.

Some government weapons experts have suspected for months that Howard Morland, a free-lance writer who spent a year researching his article for The Progressive, had help from one or more sympathetic scientists with access to nuclear weapons design information.

© Los Angeles Times

Poisonous Toad Finds a Home In California

VENTURA, Calif., Sept. 21 (UPI) — Bufo Marinus, the poisonous giant toad, apparently has worked its way from its native Latin American habitat to California, where it is less than welcome, wildlife officials reported yesterday.

California law strictly forbids importing or possessing the poisonous toad, the largest of true toads which can grow up to 10 inches in length. An adult female almost 4½ inches long was found recently in the park drain tributary of Concho Creek and state Department of Fish and Game biologists suspect there may be more.

Fish and game biologist James St. Amant, who said the toad possesses "one of the most virulent poisons known," found no additional giant toads during a search of the area.

A Tour for Grass

MUNICH, Sept. 21 (UPI) — West German Author Guenter Grass will leave next week on a four-week trip to China, Singapore, Manila and Cairo.

Argentine Court Orders Newsman Freed

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 21 (NYT) — For the second time in little more than a year, the Argentine Supreme Court has ruled that Jacobo Timerman, the former publisher who has been detained without charges since April, 1977, should be set free.

The ruling, a unanimous decision by the court's five justices, specifically told the ruling military junta that it should release Mr. Timerman, who was publisher of the newspaper La Opinion. In its previous ruling, handed down in July of last year, the court held that there were no judicial grounds for detaining him.

Under Police Guard

The new decision, which became public yesterday although it was not formally announced, was regarded by some political analysts as providing support for a possible government order to let Mr. Timerman leave the country. He is prepared to join his family in Israel.

Mr. Timerman, 55, remained under heavy police guard at his home yesterday, and there was no indication when the junta, headed by President Jorge Rafael Videla, would discuss the court's ruling that he should be set free.

In addition to the 1978 Supreme Court decision, a court-martial has cleared Mr. Timerman of any involvement with "subversive" groups. But he has continued to be held under house arrest, apparently at the insistence of what are described as hardline army officers led by Gen. Carlos Suarez Mason, the army chief of staff.

Mr. Timerman, a dynamic innovator in Argentine journalism for 20 years, is an active Zionist. He antagonized some military figures with his independent journalism and criticism of security methods after the military took power in March, 1976. Imprisoned in April, 1977, he was released a year later and confined to his home.

The high court's ruling represents a reversal of the position, accepted by lower courts, that the government can hold Mr. Timerman as a prisoner under an "act of institutional responsibility." This decree, overriding constitutional guarantees, is being applied to hold former President Isabel Peron and other political prisoners.

No Reasonable Link

The court decision found that in the case of Mr. Timerman, there was not a "reasonable" relationship between the "objectives of national reorganization" that the military has cited as the basis for holding him and confiscating his newspaper and the constitutional guarantees that the court said were still valid.

The court's ruling does not fix a time for releasing Mr. Timerman, and it is expected that considerable discussion among the military will take place over whether it is timely to carry out the ruling.

But the government is expected to take into account the report that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission is preparing. A full report is not expected to be ready before February, but the commission could make a preliminary report to the annual general assembly of the Organization of American States, which meets in La Paz, Bolivia, next month.

Easing Repression

The commission, whose visit was publicized by the government as an indication of the nation's progress toward easing leftist terrorism and official repression, obtained much information from individuals and human rights groups documenting violations, and from political, labor, professional and civic groups describing the violence by leftist terrorists and the military repression that has taken place in Argentina since 1970.

During a final meeting with President Videla and Interior Minister, Maj. Gen. Albano Harguindeguy, the commission members recommended steps that the government could take to improve conditions in jails and to provide more information on missing persons.

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IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere and Ahmed Abdullatif, Director General of the Foreign Department of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, will be featured speakers at the fourth conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" to be organized by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research.

Also representing the public sector at this two-day working seminar will be Christopher McMahon, Executive Director of the Bank of England, speaking on "Sterling and the EMS." Jacques van Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, and Philippe Jurgensen of the French Finance Ministry will further explore the future of the EMS.

Speakers from the private sector will include Treasurers of Peugeot-Citroen,

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VE IT ALL — Steeplejack Bob Melley paints a pole while suspended 40 floors above New York's Fifth Avenue and St. Patrick's Cathedral. The flagpole protrudes the International Building in Rockefeller Center.

Russia Vows Not to Punish Matters at U.S. Embassy

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI) — Soviet officials have assured U.S. officials that they will not punish seven Pentecostals who have been living in its basement and that they will not apply their application to the U.S. Embassy spokesman.

even religious squatters set Soviet guards June 27, and vowed that they would leave until they were allowed to go to the United States.

viet statement could signal in the 16-month stalemate, the paperwork process is before the squatters could leave the country.

mbassy spokesman said i. Ambassador Malcolm met with Soviet officials and assurances "that no or other administrative law would be taken against ecologists for their action has also met with the and urged them to apply.

skeman said that the So. als agreed that they would application delivered by say which would allow the to remain on the embassy get any action on the ap-

plication, the seven would have to return to their home in Chernogorsk, a remote Siberian coal mining town. Once the application is on file in Moscow, the seven would then attack the bureaucratic problems from the hometown end.

The embassy spokesman said the Soviet officials apparently understand that the Soviet Union as well as the United States has a problem in the case.

Russia to Extract Oil With Steam

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP) — Soviet specialists expect to obtain a considerable increase in output from Soviet oil wells between 1981 and 1985 by using steam to help pump out the crude, Tass has reported.

Vyacheslav Mitro, a leading specialist on steam plant design, told Tass this week that the first steam-pumping machine is being manufactured. He said steam would be most effective in Western Siberia, where the climate and the marshy soil make drilling difficult.

He also suggested that the steam pumps could get oil out of older wells that the government has closed.

Inaccurate Hodgepodge

"Hansen's letter does expose [thermonuclear] concepts in many respects but the whole scheme is not there," said a nongovernment physicist who was privy to two detailed documents on hydrogen-bomb design that the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico inadvertently declassified, then reclassified as secret last June. "It clearly has a lot of misinformation and poorly understood information," he said.

Another physicist, Dr. Gerald Marsh of the Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois, characterized Mr. Hansen's letter as a "hodgepodge of material, much of it inaccurate."

Similarly, a nuclear weapons physicist at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California said that he found the letter "not especially exciting for reasons of content, although I realized there might be certain features that might be classified." The physicist, Dr. Hugh De Witt, added that security regulations did not allow him to "assess the truth or falsity of its technical content."

Dr. De Witt, Dr. Marsh and six other scientists at Livermore and Argonne have openly supported The Progressive magazine, a small, populist-liberal publication, in its effort to publish a similar description of basic design concepts underlying thermonuclear weapons.

Scientists Questioned

Dr. De Witt, 49, said that two security officials at the Livermore Laboratory questioned him intensively last Friday about his contacts with Mr. Hansen and The Progressive magazine, apparently in an effort to determine whether he had leaked classified information. Dr. De Witt denied doing so.

The Justice Department last week lifted a five-month-old injunction against The Progressive after the Madison Press Connection in Wis-

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Pressing for Peace in Rhodesia

A prudent London bookmaker would set long odds for the success of Britain's latest Rhodesian peacemaking effort. One British government after another has insisted that settlement was within reach. Each time, the angry rivals marched home to resume what has become a brutal, and widening, civil war. That is still the result that the prudent gambler would find most likely. But at least this time there are stirrings.

In principle, the British approach has been the same since 1965, when Rhodesia's whites unlawfully proclaimed themselves a nation. That approach has been shared by the United States: As a price for recognition and the end of economic sanctions, Rhodesia would have to promulgate a democratic constitution assuring genuine majority rule while safeguarding the white minority. Any new government would then be chosen in fair elections, supervised by a credible external authority.

That is what Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, are seeking once more as the London conference enters its crucial stage. It is a considerable achievement for the talks to be taking place, with the blessings of the Commonwealth. The intangible benefit is obvious when an Ian Smith is able to shake hands — and even banter about politics — with a guerrilla commander.

But the tangible achievement would be a compromise that clearly transfers political power to Zimbabwe Rhodesia's blacks and creates procedures by which rival black parties can peacefully pursue their ambitions. And now some movement seems to be occurring. Bishop Muzorewa originally asked that the London conference merely ratify his shaky "internal settlement" with Smith. That

settlement resulted in adoption of a deeply flawed constitution and the bishop's election as head of a regime run largely by whites. Now he seems close to agreeing to some structural changes in the constitution — and even Smith may be going along.

But if all this materializes, the truly difficult challenge for the British mediators remains on the guerrilla side. Two leaders, each with a guerrilla army, each with his own ambitions, cannot be easily brought into a transition process which both suspect may be rigged. Now that one side may be moving, the pressure will be on Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe also to moderate their initial bargaining positions.

All the delegates are feeling the offstage pressures that brought them to London. For example, Nkomo's forces are heavily dependent on Zambia, whose government is eager for an honorable end to the costly conflict. For its part, the Muzorewa-Smith government depends heavily on South Africa, which is also concerned about the protracted war. The Patriotic Front must reckon also with shifts in U.S. opinion; a few months ago, half of Congress was already chafing to accept the "internal settlement" and to lift sanctions immediately.

Fortunately, the Carter administration stalled Congress to give Mrs. Thatcher some time for maneuver. Neither the United States nor Britain could comfortably contemplate a wider war that tempts Soviet intervention on the side of the guerrillas and a greater role for South Africa in defense of the whites.

These are the stakes that have impelled the British to take a long-shot gamble on ending an agonizing conflict that so far has no winners but only victims. It is sometimes worth ignoring the odds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One Mideast Issue Resolved

What with political tensions rising and embassy parties turning into slanging matches, it was beginning to look as though the United States and Israel could do nothing together right. For that reason alone — there are others — it was good to see the two countries, plus Egypt, coming to a belated resolution of the dispute that had arisen in the summer over the supervision of Israel's withdrawal from the Egyptian Sinai. The Kremlin's refusal to permit the continuation of the United Nations Emergency Force remaining from the 1973 war had created a vacuum.

The dispute over how to fill this vacuum arose not so much from the question of replacing UNEF as from the pattern of U.S.-Israeli relations that took shape during the summer. The United States was wondering whether Israel was genuinely committed to fulfilling the Palestinian parts of the Camp David accords and Israelis suspected that the United States was carrying the accords too far.

The wider suspicions remain. But this week the two governments were able to isolate the issue of Sinai policing, and it was quickly solved. The solution involves simply expanding a bit the surveillance mission Washington

accepted after the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement of 1975. With Cyprus-based reconnaissance planes and with a few hundred unarmed men on the ground, the United States will supervise withdrawal lines and arms levels in designated zones. Egypt and Israel have their own roles. No formal role is allotted the United Nations, which Israel regards as politically unreliable, but UN supervisors may be worked in if the parties agree. These arrangements will last until Israeli withdrawal is completed in 1982.

At the time the U.S. peacekeepers went into the Sinai four years ago, some anxious Americans asked if the United States were not setting itself up for "another Vietnam." In fact, far from becoming the magnet for a deepening intervention, the peacekeepers have merely sharpened their volleyball game. This is not to say that Congress, which will be asked to approve the next stage of U.S. participation in Sinai, should not ask all the pertinent questions about it. But it is worth taking a certain satisfaction that this particular venture in U.S. diplomacy has been going well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Going After the Big Ones

The gall award of the year must go to Texas International Airlines. Not so long ago it was just another small company that, unless you happened to be flying around Texas, was best known for having a pretentious name that bore little connection to reality.

But times have changed. Last year, TI and its chairman, Frank Lorenzo, tried to buy National Airlines. While the plan didn't work — at least, TI didn't get to swallow National — it was highly profitable. TI's stockholders made \$48 million before taxes when Mr. Lorenzo sold the stock he had acquired in National to Pan American World Airways for almost twice what he had paid for it.

Its appetite whetted by that deal, TI has its eyes on bigger game now. The company announced last week that it wants to take over TWA. If TI is a miniature in the airline business, TWA is a giant. It has 12 times as many employees as TI, nine times as many airplanes and 20 times as much revenue. The stock market, before TI's announcement, valued TWA at \$400 million and TI at \$50 million.

Yet it is TI that wants to do the buying. A few years ago, there would have been laughter at the mere mention of such an idea. Everyone knows that little companies don't take over big ones, especially those that are leaders in an industry. But the aviation analysts are taking the bid by Mr. Lorenzo and TI seriously. Whether it works or not, one of them said, it is part of a "broad consolidation" of the airlines.

That consolidation, which began in earnest after Congress approved gradual deregulation of the industry, has already produced several mergers. TI's effort to take over National sparked one of them since it set off a bidding war that Pan Am has apparently won. This grab by TI may produce another, either by setting off another bidding war or by making TI a major factor in international aviation. Either way, TI's audacious ventures demonstrate that sometimes it doesn't take long for old-fashioned capitalism to reanimate an industry suddenly freed from tight government control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 22, 1904

BELGRADE — Pale, nervous and ill at ease, King Peter I. of Serbia, was solemnly crowned in the cathedral of this city this morning. The day opened ominously after a night of storm. A cold drizzle followed, and through it the royal procession took its way to the cathedral. The flags in the rain-swept street hung limp and heavy, and the decorations on the shops and public buildings were wrecked by the wind and rain. The king was visibly fatigued by the long ceremonial. Long before the ceremony was over, he found his crown too heavy for him, and twice he nearly fainted with fatigue. He looked pale when it began, he looked haggard when it was over.

Fifty Years Ago
September 22, 1929

NEW YORK — A highly irregular stock market, rather firmer money than was expected, little change in commodity prices and a bond market which shows signs of working out the doldrums were the principal features on Wall Street last week. An arresting development of the financial situation is the continued flood of new investment trust issues pouring into the market. Altogether, the growth of investment trusts, or more properly trading and holding companies, has been so great in the past few months that the time may be near when the public appetite for such securities will be destroyed. Some signs of indigestion are already appearing.



A Talk With Sen. Kennedy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., seems quite calm these days about the struggles, challenges and even the dangers of seeking the presidency. He is now 47 — older than his brothers John and Robert were when they ran for the White House. He mentions quietly but repeatedly that he has been in the Senate now for 17 years, and he seems fascinated by the passage of the decades — the fact that John Kennedy came to power at the beginning of the 1960s, and here we are again, wondering where we are going on the verge of the new decade of the 1980s.

Partial Transcript

I talked with him recently about these things and publish below a partial transcript of our conversation.

Reston: Could I get you to talk about the philosophy of your decision? What was really going through your mind as you changed from one position to another?

Kennedy: Well, I have served in the Senate for some 17 years now. I think it's an extremely important forum for dealing with the most critical questions here in our society and throughout the world. I had really thought that the Senate would be a continued service for me — both an opportunity and a challenge.

Over the period of this summer or late spring and early summer, however, my colleagues as well as others spoke to me about their very deep concerns about the direction of the nation, concern about the role of the institution of the presidency and whether we were really coming to grips with the major problems. I have had an opportunity to give some reflection to what I thought was the deepening sense of the problems of this country and I reached the conclusion that I should not rule out the possibility of running for the presidency in 1980.

Small Groups

Q: I get the impression that you're concerned about a kind of separatism in this country: people feeling that they are not part of the whole, breaking up into small groups arguing for their own personal or special interests. Is that a concern of yours?

A: That is really the other side of the coin. That's the danger. I think that can bring out the negative forces in our society if there is a vacuum. It seems to me that the problems we are facing don't lend themselves to quick answers or easy solutions, but also I feel that they are no greater than the challenges we have faced in the more critical times of our nation's history. There is an enormous thirst in our country to be part of these evolutions. The American people have, I think, a very keen awareness and understanding of the complexities of these issues. The problem isn't so much having the solution of all these problems from the top but getting the people involved in the process of trying to resolve them.

Contradiction

Q: Is there not a fundamental contradiction between your liberal philosophy on the one hand and what many people feel is the conservative mood of the country on the other? Is that a problem?

A: I think people continue to have a sense of compassion for the needs of other people in society. I think that they have a sense of decency about the extra needs of those who are left behind in our system. But I also believe that the approaches to the problems of the 1980s. I think many of the programs of that time, the 1960s, were programs that were developed with the idea that those who were successful should be carried on, and those who weren't should be rejected, unthinking in many instances that they were administered by those who never believed in them, really never gave them an opportunity to let them function or work.

I think I understand the history of that period, but I am also extremely mindful that as we move into the 1980s we have to come to grips with the different realities of this period, certainly continue to maintain one's basic sense of compassion for the

people but also formulate new ways of dealing with new problems. I remember for example when we first put in the first deregulation bill in the Senate. I put it in with Jim Buckley (former senator from New York) who was the most conservative member of the Senate. I think we have to move away from labels, slogans, clichés and try to deal with things by a more practical approach.

Expectations

Q: Are the expectations of the people too high? Is it conceivable that a society, even as rich as ours, can expect 5 or even 10 percent more in the standard of living each year?

A: It is obvious that a balance has to be created, a balance of realism on the limitations but also it has to be I think a challenge of people to be involved in each aspect of the solutions to these problems so that there is some sense of hope, not a false hope but a very real hope that we can deal with the problems of the future.

Q: Your old historian friend James MacGregor Burns (IHT, Sept. 18) has raised in The New York Times, the dangers of assassination if you run and insisted that we should not duck or evade this problem. He also suggests that if you get into this campaign you should get out of the supermarket mobs and try to do a different kind of campaigning. What did you think about that?

A: It's not too wrong.

A Lunacy Loose

Q: Aside from personal danger, and obviously there is a kind of lunacy loose in the world today, the larger point he makes is that maybe you ought to try a more thoughtful discourse. I don't know whether this is effective politically. Have you a thought about that?

A: A lot depends on the regions or parts of the country. In the

smaller states, I suppose they are more used to this kind of direct personal hand-shaking campaign technique while in the larger states they are more willing to understand the approach that Jim Burns has suggested.

Q: Do you think the president understood when you told him what you were going to do or was he resentful?

A: I think he understood. Or at least I didn't gather any resentment.

Q: Let me go to the questions of religious and regional differences. I had hope that your brother had put the religious issue to rest by winning the presidency in 1960 and that Carter had put the regional or Southern presidential issue to rest by winning in 1976. Am I right in thinking that these issues don't really trouble the American people today?

A: Well, you certainly hope the religious issue is one that is put to rest. One wonders what would have happened here if the Pope had been coming to Washington not at this particular time but if he had come here prior to 1960 and had been received in the White House. In that sense the country has made extraordinary progress.

I think of course the energy issue has created a climate in which there is a real danger of regional division. I don't think it's necessary but the areas that produce raw materials versus the areas of consumption, the destruction of the environment, the East and West, and of course the Sun Belt versus the Frost Belt all raise some problems.

But I think the divisions are probably more economic than religious or regional differences. All these dangers are here, of course, but I don't know whether they are really different from the earliest days of the Republic. I think clearly that the interdependence of the nation with the world community is the sort of problem we are going to

have to deal with at home and abroad in the 1980s.

Q: Having gone as far as you have into this campaign now, I don't see on what ground you could withdraw.

A: Well, that's sort of asking me whether I'm really going to be a candidate and I don't want to answer that. What I would say is this: I was very mindful when I made this decision, what its implications were going to be and where it leads.

Theme

It seemed clear at the end of this conversation, however, that the senator from Massachusetts was into this campaign all the way, and had indeed made up his mind to run, earlier than most people here supposed.

For example, there is now on its way to the press (Simon and Schuster, New York) a book of the senator's philosophy on political and other public questions. It was edited by one of the nation's most distinguished historians, Henry Steele Commager, with a foreword by one of the nation's most distinguished poets, Archibald MacLeish. This is not the sort of thing that can be put together over a weekend.

The book is called: "Our Day and Generation," and its theme is a quote from Daniel Webster which Jack Kennedy used in his 1960 campaign.

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

In other words, Sen. Kennedy seems to be calling on his brother's major theme: that it is time for a new generation of leaders who can "get this country going again."

1979, The New York Times.

Letters

Hebrew Language

June M. Friedman in her "Hebrew Academy of Israel Scans the Bible for New Words" (IHT, Sept. 13) refers to Hebrew as a "primitive language," which is an adjective here as appropriate, as it would be in reference to the Acropolis marbles — because so much of it is missing.

The great Benedict Spinoza who, as we know, besides preparing a Hebrew grammar, was planning a new translation of the Bible and a Hebrew dictionary, speaks in his "Theologico-Political Treatise" of "the elegance of the Hebrew language" of which many words, simple ones, like names of animals were lost.

SYDOR REY.

A Pox on VAT

We have learned that the chairmen of the House and Senate tax-writing committees have proposed that Congress enact a value added tax for the United States (IHT, Sept. 13).

Few people in the United States know how the VAT works but have been told that it is widely used in Europe. That is correct and most Europeans would like to get rid of it. The administration case as astronomical as the VAT has to be compiled, collected and verified like any other tax. That takes additional personnel and equipment all of which cost money. More money!

The VAT is added to the already high prices of products, services and repairs and what-nots. Take the price of a small meal in Scandinavia for instance. The bill is \$10. To that is added a 17 percent VAT tax (depending on the country) and a 15 percent service charge. That brings the cost of the meal up to \$13.20 if my calculations are correct.

You bring your automobile in for repairs in Belgium and they slap a 25 percent VAT on to your bill. One quarter of the cost. How about the small shopkeeper or businessman? He or she spends an hour or more each day trying to figure out

how much he or she pays the government and how much goes into their own pockets. If he or she is bad with figures, a tax expert is called in and that too costs money. I have heard of people saying to hell with this noise and selling out.

The value added tax is an illusion originating in France or so I have been told. How are things in France these days?

I have been living in Europe for 20 years and have been paying VAT since this bird-brained tax was introduced. As I see it, it has not cured any economic illness anywhere. On the contrary, it helps increasing the cost of products and services to the consumer who in turn will ask for a higher salary to pay for this tax. What happens then we all know: prices will go up and people will ask for yet another inflationary increase. Talk about inflation!

As for the added tax shifting the burden of the federal tax system away from income and placing it on consumption, try telling this to our friends over here and they will laugh themselves silly.

ALEX O. MADSEN.

True Colors

Now that the "nonaligned" nations have shown their true colors and become officially "aligned" to the Soviet-Cuban Marxist imperialists, there will no longer be a need

for the United States to waste its money in foreign aid to these nations.

Now we will finally be able to apply these billions of dollars to rehabilitate not only U.S. decaying cities, but the people who are making them so.

If the Soviet Union continues to buy U.S. wheat and in turn sell to these Third World nations as a gesture of goodwill, we should either raise the price or refuse to sell. Since the Soviet Union still needs U.S. wheat to feed its populace, how will it be able to feed the hungry Third World now or if a famine develops?

MILVIA J. STOKES.

Brussels.

Overreaching?

The article "Israel: Running Blind" by Stephen S. Rosenfeld (IHT, Sept. 18) is one of the best, if not the best, summary of the present situation I have read.

Mr. Rosenfeld has, using a number of references, summed it up on target: "Israel has overreached."

L.J. ZRAKET.

Neuilly, France.

Viewing Mideast Maratho

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — In two runners in a marathon, neither can go the full 26 distance. But a big victory will be the runner that lasts longest.

That image provides a useful focus for the Near East days. For it goes beyond the focus of Israel and the Palestinians to include the far more complex developments now taking place in Iran, Iraq, Syria and the oil on the Gulf.

One of the runners in this East-West marathon is an entry, Egypt and Israel. The two cities start from a strong base. We together they remove the most serious source of conflict in the whole area. Because of Egypt's strength and geographic position, it provides a link between other Arab states, notably Jordan and the conservative regimes of the Arabian peninsula that settle their differences Egypt and Israel.

Momentum

In the two years since President Sadat visited Jerusalem, the Jews and Israelis have developed a program for peace with momentum. It has built around the return of Israeli-occupied territory to Egypt over a schedule with more years yet to run. It is growing cooperation between Egyptian and Israeli officials with the ingenious arrangement mixed force to supervise the which was worked out in Washington last week.

To be sure, the Palestinians not yet been engaged in the Egyptian peace process. But without the Palestinians, it is a long way toward peace. Especially compared to the Egyptian peace process, the Palestinian process is the rejectionist (formed back in 1977 to count Israeli-Egyptian peace process front centers around the PLO Liberation Organization, with terrorist apparatus, and three caliphates — the regimes of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, Saddam Hussein in Iraq and Hafiz Assad in Syria).

Working together, the PLO, the three radical regimes, can great influence. They have the port of the Soviet Union and clients. They have kept Jordan as well as Palestinians living on it occupied territory, and from Egyptian-Israeli peace process, they exacted from Arabia and other oil states a use maximum economic against the Egyptian economy with Israel.

But since last spring, the Zionist front has been coming in Iran, submerged minorities, edges of the shah's old empire, now asserting themselves, the rule of the ayatollah.

The unravelling there has the threat of communal war in neighboring Iraq. A crack in Saddam Hussein in Baghdad poisoned relations with where religious contention rocks the regime of President Sad. Those divisions inevitably face in the PLO, which is now up between moderates and tants.

Apart from heating on the Zionist front, accordingly, the Zionist front cannot take its first steps toward peace. In other Arab states is weakening.

Elaborate strategies to be PLO into the Egyptian-Israeli process, make little sense, a juncture. The PLO can do to ease the tremors now set by their own force through Iraq and Syria.

Neither, given these difficulties, can the PLO unit in a permit all Palestinians to with Israel. Nor is sweetened PLO necessary to promote cooperation with the United, and Egypt. The Saudis are eating despite the PLO.

Courting the PLO, on the hand, costs dearly. It unties Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Begin then digs in by more against PLO bases in the Le and by more action to promote settlement on Israeli-occupied lands west of the Jordan.

That puts off the Palestinian more and slows down the process.

But Mr. Begin, a sick man, going to live forever. The fit of his leaving opens an end of an Israeli government more compromise. At that point, United States can sensibly broaden the scope of the nations. But until then, the best strategy, by far, is to afford a steady support to the Egyptian peace process — the 1979, Field Enterprises, Inc.

Paris Exhibition

One Man's Survey of the Last Decade

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 21 (IHT) — The ARC section of the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (11 Avenue du Président-Wilson) has had the interesting idea of asking several theoreticians of art to present their selection of significant works of the last 10 years. The first show of what will be a series is devoted to the choice (or *parti pris*) of Marcelin Pleynet (to Oct. 21).

Pleyne has the distinction of being one of the few French critics who sets art in the broad context of history and human experience, outside of which it is practically impossible to say anything fundamentally significant on the subject.

He also has a reputation of being obscure, and I admit to having been stumped by some of his earlier essays, but his present essay explaining his choice does not present any such drawback. Pleyne functions outside the stylish bazaar of art in which the pecking order of ideas is established. He is a serious man and the content of his thought deserves attention.

Austere Choice

This being said, his choice of some 40 artists strikes me as both coherent and austere. Not that all of the artists he has chosen are austere by themselves: Joan Mitchell is not austere, nor is Olivier Debre, and nor are Retham, Nivelle, Jacard and Boule. But what these artists have in common with one another and with the main body of Pleyne's choice (which includes the support surface constellation), is a note of austerity, and a form of discipline that might not be apparent in a different context.

Pleyne rejects avant-gardism as such and makes some interesting points about the difference between the European and the American setting, pointing out how an artistic venture on one side of the ocean can be misconstrued on the other side.

Europe, as he points out, emerged from World War II with a basic disillusionment in the simple faith in progress. Consequently the notion of avant-garde itself has not really earned the same weight here as it did in the United States. Speaking of American art of the postwar years, Pleyne observes that this art and the theories supporting it, are the last manifestations of the euphoric illusions of the postwar and scientific ideologies of the beginning of this century — and it is to these ideologies that they owe their vitality and their freshness.

Young Artists

It is interesting to find such thoughts in the writings of a French critic, and it sets the dogmatic approach of much of American criticism into perspective. Pleyne's choice, consequently, though it may appear to express an avant-gardist preference, includes a number of young artists who are looking back to the cultural heritage of the West in an attempt to define the "cultural project" of the future.

My own criticism of their ap-

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Marcelin Pleynet in a sketch by John Roberts

proach (e.g. Louis Cane or Christian Parisot) is that they view that heritage in an exclusively formal way. Form without content impoverishes the soul, and content cannot be generated by form alone, even if it is the high form of the Renaissance.

The point, however, is not whether or not one agrees with Pleyne's choice or his (provisional) conclusions. The point is that he is among the few to place the whole issue on the high and arid level of philosophy and the Christian heritage where it becomes possible to sort things out in times of crisis.

The whole issue of art and cul-

ture is a philosophical issue. In other words it is part of the dark substance of our daily life. Pleyne's choice deliberately sets aside all the works that might appear to have a bearing on psychological patterns or political realities. He is right to the extent that these two fields make up the Gordian knot of the very existence of art today, and that, on the whole, attempts made to discuss art in terms of psychology or politics tend to tighten the knot even more.

Hall of Mirrors

His choice (like any choice) might be criticized for not making that particular problem visible, not in the terms that have been gone over ad nauseam already, but in terms that would allow one at least to break out of that particular hall of mirrors. But there again he has to a certain extent examined that area in his essay and has probably not found the prophetic works that could herald the cracking of that bastion. In fact, that particular bastion may finally fall to assault from a quite different angle.

The problem of modernity is a vital one in art, and Pleyne as a believer in painting faces it in its most acute and sometimes uncomfortable form. This is quite understandable since our culture is in a very tight squeeze — a squeeze that may even incite a radical inquiry into what it is all about.

Music in Paris

Bernstein's 'Songfest,' a Touch of Poetic America

By David Stevens

PARIS, Sept. 21 (IHT) — Leonard Bernstein has been a regular autumn visitor to Paris in recent years, and he has just launched the current musical season in joyous fashion with a triple dose of his own artistic personality — as conductor, as composer, and as the engaging and articulate commentator on his own music.

Last night at the Maison de Radio France, in the second of two sets of concerts with the Orchestre National de France, he conducted the French premiere of his "Songfest," a setting of 13 poems by American authors for large orchestra and six singers, separately and together. The work, originally intended for the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations in 1976, came in somewhat after the deadline and did not have its world premiere until Oct. 11, 1977, in Washington.

First of all, Bernstein spoke to the audience and the television camera (in fluent, richly accented French) about each of the 12 sections before playing it, then after an intermission the 45-minute work was played through without a break.

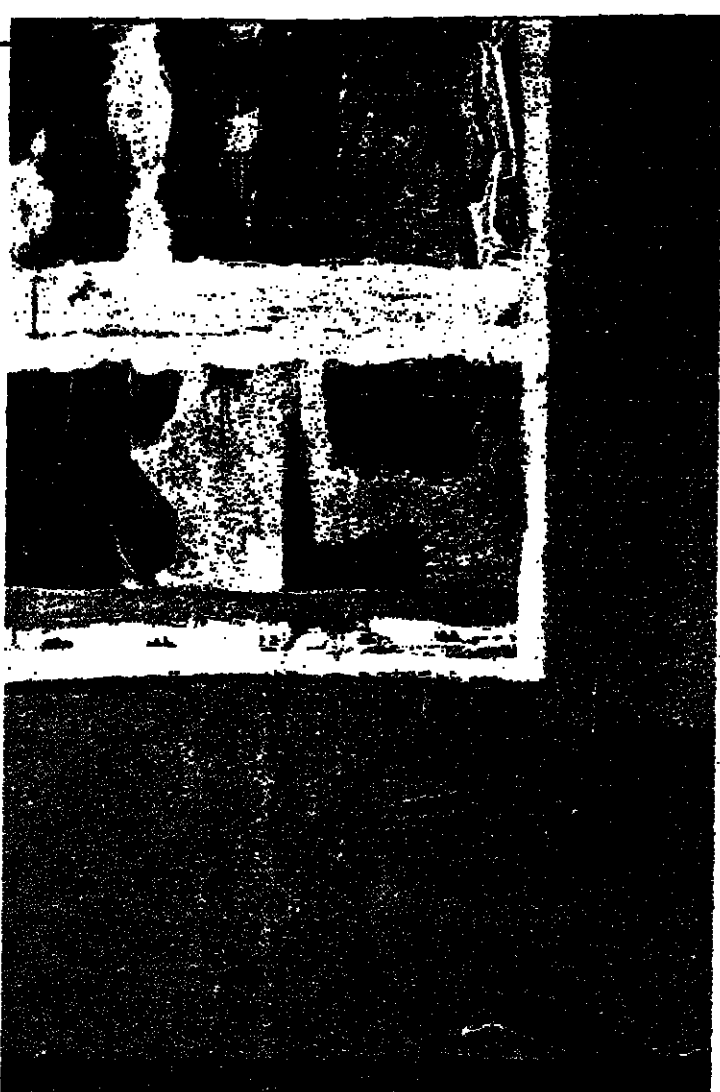
The composer meant his work to be a tribute to American poets, and through them to American artists in general. The choice of poets is wide-ranging, from Anne Bradstreet (17th century) to Lawrence Ferlinghetti and Gregory Corso, by way of Walt Whitman, Edgar Allan Poe, Langston Hughes, Gertrude Stein, e.e. cummings and others. Yet the choice of poets is highly personal and sometimes unexpected, with Whitman, for instance, being represented by a recently discovered one that touches on his feelings about his own homosexuality.

The problems of other minorities are also touched on — women, blacks, ex-patriates — but in ways that involve the poet's art as well as the poet's personality. The tone for the whole cycle is set by the opening poem of Frank O'Hara, "To the Poem," which calls for "something small and important and un-American." Not needing a military band nor an elegant fortification, "This is America on a human scale rather than a bombastic one, a side perhaps not overly familiar to Europeans."

Eclectic and Personal Score

The score is both eclectic and distinctively personal, by no means a contradiction in terms where Bernstein is concerned. "The Pennywhistle Beyond the El," Ferlinghetti's evocation of adolescent sexual yearnings, is both dodecaphonic and jazzy. Conrad Aiken's "Music I Heard With You," a past love recalled, changes mood smoothly from tonality into 12-tone writing. "To Julia de Burgos," that Puerto Rican-born poet's declaration of pride in her artistic self, is both a full-scale virtuoso soprano aria and a piece that would not have been out of place in the Hispanic scenes of "West Side Story." Two poems, giving two different views of the American black (Langston Hughes and June Jordan), are given simultaneously with effectively contrasting musical styles.

Some of Bernstein's concerns as a conductor appear. Mahler, whom



Jean-Paul Hufner's untitled work (1979) is a Pleyne selection.

Bernstein has championed for a quarter-century, makes veiled appearances in the opening brass chorale and again the texture of the flowing setting of Edna St. Vincent Millay's "What Lips My Lips Have Kissed," yet each time the reminiscence — if that is what it is — is absorbed into the overall musical fabric.

The feelings range from sentimentality to bitterness, yet "Songfest" is a celebration of strength in diversity as seen through America's poets and translated by Bernstein's witty, moving, jubilantly inventive music.

The six singers, uniformly excellent, were soprano Clamma Dale, mezzo soprano Rosalind Elias and Nancy Williams, tenor Neil Rosenheim, baritone Benjamin Luxon and bass Gwynn Howell. The last two singers are British, but they brought artistry and understanding to their tasks, and Luxon's recollection of Tootsie Rolls (in the Ferlinghetti) was no less ecstatic for his never having eaten one.

In an earlier set of concerts, Bernstein gave his own symphonic dances from "West Side Story" and a suite from "On the Waterfront," music that found the French orchestra in good form, although lacking that final touch of rhythmic feeling that comes from the feet rather than the printed score. The orchestra was eloquent in the orchestral part of Rachmaninov's Third Piano Concerto, several degrees more so than the cool virtuosity of Alexis Weissenberg in the solo part.

After these concerts, Bernstein appears for the first time at the head of the Berlin Philharmonic next month and then has performances the Vienna State Opera in the United States in November. These are his last conducting assignments before beginning a 13-month sabbatical period, when he will concentrate on composing, including projects for a couple of operas. Inquiry into specifics about what he will be composing drew a beatific smile: "Wonderful things."

The Art Market

The Effect of Orderly Cataloging

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 21 (IHT) — If the French auction house is to hold its own in an increasingly competitive market it had better streamline its methods quickly. Curious surveys of the sales at Drouot-Rive Gauche this week and of the auctions on any corresponding day in London are hardly to the advantage of Paris.

An outsider, chancing into Drouot-Rive Gauche Wednesday as the French season got off to a sluggish start, would inevitably have come out with a discouraging impression of a haphazard, inconsistent accumulation of furniture with a sprinkling of nondescript objects ranging from clocks to porcelain and curios. All of this was with no cataloging, virtually no advertising other than a brief mention in the Drouot-Rive Gauche trade weekly, *La Gazette de l'Hotel Drouot*, and, in the best of cases, only five hours' viewing on the day before the sale and another hour the morning before for actually handling the pieces.

For anybody to be tempted to buy under these conditions he must be either a small-time dealer with little enough capital to think it worthwhile going to Drouot every day and hanging around for hours. Or he has to be retired from active life and gifted with a professional eye that allows him to spot pieces in the mass. For mixed sales with a bit of everything are the rule at Drouot, and specialized sales are the exception. Even the latter are not necessarily accompanied by catalogs when financially unimportant, which also means that they are virtually never advertised.

Typed Handlists

Wednesday there were two pleasant, if not very important, specialized auctions at Drouot-Rive Gauche. Neither was graced with a catalog. One devoted to contemporary lithographs was conducted by Henri Gros. A typed handlist or rather two separate handlists corresponding to two different owners were available, the main one including 251 items.

The lithos carried the signatures of Leonor Fini, Yves Brayer, Ossip Zadkine and, for the most part, little-known artists. Prices ranged mostly between 25 and 580 francs, hardly justifying the cost of a catalog. The other specialist sale, consisting of cinema posters, was conducted by Herve Chayette, who has made them something of a specialty. These again were not expensive enough to allow costly illustrations on glossy pages.

In contrast, the two main auction rooms in London had several sales that day, all of them with catalogs. But one was of particular relevance in connection with the competition that French auction rooms have to face from London. Held at Sotheby's Belgraveia, it was called "French and Continental Furniture, Clocks and Works of Art." The 196 lots were aptly described and a great many illustrated in one of those excellent catalogs that Sotheby's Belgraveia somehow manages to print even when the wares concerned fall within a low-price range. The lowest estimate was £20 to £30 and the highest £500 to £800 for a bracket clock made in Paris in the 1880s or '90s.

Threat to Paris

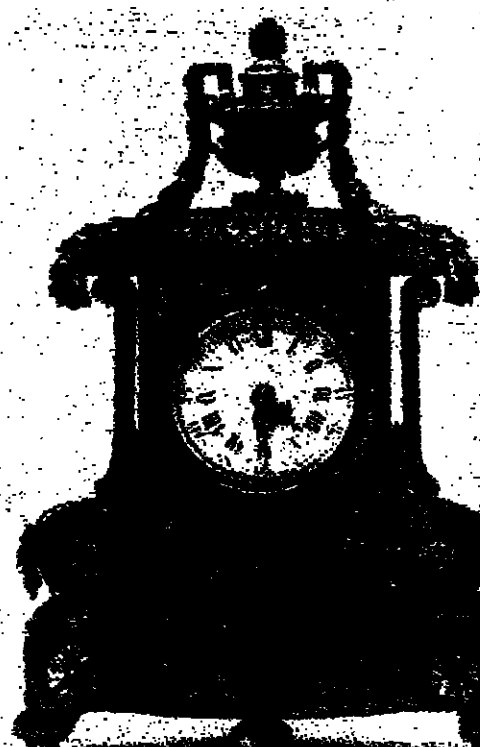
What made it ominous for the Paris market was the large proportion of French objects d'art and furniture of the late 19th century. They were of a type that rarely gets into a catalog in Paris, and is virtually never illustrated even if it does happen by some miracle to be included in a catalog. I cannot think of any case when no less than 26 clocks or objects d'art on matching stands made *en suite*, all spanning the 1860-1900 period, have been illustrated in a Paris auction catalog. These were matched later in the sale by some 30 pieces of French furniture of the same period, equally well illustrated. All the items could be seen and handled in the three days before the sale.

Potentially, this is a major threat to the Paris market. So far the British have concentrated on monopolizing

the upper end of the market. Impressionists and 20th-century masters, major collections of any importance of art are now by and large processed by London auction rooms. Few European vendors, outside France, would choose Paris rather than London given the superior organization and salesmanship of Sotheby's and Christie's. French professionals or informed private persons tend to do the same. It seems that London is about to target the lower end of the market with the same artillery. Wednesday's lot of French and Continental clocks and works of art was not the first of its kind: There was a large successful sale on July 25.

Two Limitations

The orderly cataloging draws a considerably higher price than any Drouot run-of-the-mill sale can hope for. Since such London auctions include not only French but also German, Italian and Flemish pieces among others — which in Paris would be common



A Louis XV-style gilt-bronze mantel clock (c. 1890) auctioned at Sotheby's in London.

ously dismissed as *trivial* or *inferior* if identified at an attendance is more often than not international.

For the time being, the threat posed by the busier like British way of handling goods and their ability take seriously items about which their French colleagues cannot be bothered is limited by two main factors. The cost of transportation is high, and French vendors are often anxious to sell their goods on a notice. Sooner or later, however, as these lower-end market sales gather momentum in London, the threat will become less and less theoretical. It is possible to envisage in the not-too-distant future a large-scale transportation system. If the Common Market continues to develop, it will sooner or later encompass the art market.

The prospect of getting a better price for their goods might then become sufficiently attractive to lure impatient vendors.

Science

Fish Project Is Focusing On Altruism in Animals

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK (NYT) — A young researcher, diving in caves off Antarctica Peninsula to observe the behavior of a species of bottom-dwelling fish, believes he has discovered what may be the recorded case of true altruism in lower animals.

He bases his reasoning on the actions of *Harpagofistius*, a sculpin-like fish that he observed taking over the guarding of the egg of an unrelated fish when the original guardian was removed from the nest. His findings were the result of observations in some 50 dives of between 15 and 30 feet and of laboratory experiments during which he was able to keep exact records of the fishes' activities since each individual has distinct color patterns.

The researcher, Robert Daniels, a candidate for a Ph.D. in ecology at University of California at Davis, reporting on his findings in a re issue of the journal *Science* and in a telephone interview, explained many kinds of animals had been seen engaging in apparently altruistic that were later proved to have been performed for reasons other than altruism.

True and Untrue Altruism

Altruism even in humans is difficult to identify unequivocally. Apparent altruism across a broad spectrum of organisms has become the focus of wide-ranging research.

Seemingly altruistic behavior, defined as a self-sacrificing act for benefit of others, has been reported by Edward Wilson, the entomologist and Konrad Lorenz, the animal behaviorist, in such animals as lions, wild and domestic dogs, tropical birds, ground squirrels, monkeys, other animal species.

Their actions included howls, barks or calls warning others of a predator, or the female would remain on the nest, leaving only occasional feed, for from four to five months until the eggs hatched. Her guards' actions were necessary for egg survival. Daniels said, because of predators such as larger fish, and a fungal growth that destroyed all unguarded within two weeks. The guardians also kept the nests clean as well as feeding them.

The factors in seemingly altruistic behavior, Daniels said, include paternal or kinship devotion, selfishness (where an action seemingly benefits the recipient actually benefits the donor) and reciprocity (where the donor expects his good deed for someone else will be reciprocated).

During his observations of bottom-dwelling fish the researcher found that he prepared the nest sites and spawned in the summer. If he was disturbed, the female would remain on the nest, leaving only occasional feed, for from four to five months until the eggs hatched. Her guards' actions were necessary for egg survival. Daniels said, because of predators such as larger fish, and a fungal growth that destroyed all unguarded within two weeks. The guardians also kept the nests clean as well as feeding them.

He found that if the initial guard fish were removed by natural or made actions, a second fish, usually male, would assume the guard's duties, which meant hovering directly over the eggs. If the second guard were removed, a third fish would assume guardianship. Since the guardian assumes risks from predation by seals and larger fish, Daniels said, there seemed to be no benefits from assuming guardianship that would accrue to the fish. He also found by tracing the lineage of fish over several years that kinship or parental devotion was not a factor since unrelated fish would assume the guarding of a nest.

Studies in the Laboratory

He also reasoned that if only parents guarded nests, a nest removed from the field and introduced into a laboratory tank would remain guarded. But when he placed three unrelated nests in a laboratory, after removing the original guardians, fish related to the first began watching over all three nests within 12 hours, confirming his observations.

Although nest-sitting, there was a possibility that the replacement guardians might have been guarding another nest and lost their way after leaving. Daniels found by experimenting that most guard fishes used graphical guideposts when they returned to their nests and, therefore, was unlikely that they often arrived at the wrong nest.

Acknowledging that a fuller explanation of the highly unusual behavior of the fish was needed, Daniels said that he and other scientists believe that his data favored true altruistic behavior and merited further study. "I'm not saying definitely that this is a case of true altruism," he said, "since there are no known examples. But this may be the first case of non-kin have been the recipients of an act beneficial to them."

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Elie Dayan's *Stretta/Continuo* (1979) is one example of the artist's "exercises in randomness."

Around the Galleries

Dayan's Exercises in Randomness

Paris

Elie Dayan, Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Oct. 13.

Dayan's drawings and paintings are exercises in randomness, each work being either a gradual accumulation of jottings on paper or cotton, or the result of a rambling script cutting across the folds of a large sheet of paper crumpled like a fan or an accordion and then unfolded and glued flat onto canvas.

The effect is sometimes austere, a large surface being marked by only a few dashes. But other works are the result of 30 or more random transits of the pen and they begin to acquire a livelier texture and even a suggestion of space. Dayan's approach is serious and ascetic and belongs to a form practiced by

some other French artists (and harking back, ultimately, to surrealism and automatic writing — with some mathematical notions of randomness added) in which the painting or drawing is the consequence of an often lengthy and complex procedure designed to reduce the role of the artist's intention to the barest minimum.

As a result, the ritual of production is practically more important and significant than is the end product itself. Dayan's own explanations of what he is doing are not limp, and there is no real reason to expect that they should be. One cannot demand that an artist be also an articulate theoretician. On the contrary, there is something doubtful about an artist who is absolutely clear in his own mind about what he is doing.

Bernard Rancillac, Galerie Krief-Raymond, 19 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to Oct. 18.

Rancillac's exhibition is significantly dedicated to the memory of Ulrike Meinhof, who committed suicide in prison. The subjects of the paintings are views of prison corridors and racing cars speeding along the Le Mans track. On large canvases, Rancillac works from photographs, as he has been doing for years, but with a different, more free-handled approach this time. The works shown here are a selection from a large series that could not fit into the gallery but will be shown at the Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain in Paris in October.

This painter clearly knows exactly what he wants to convey and does not beat around the bush. The result is a form of painting with only one layer of meaning, even though fantasy can build further on the simple contrast of two subjects that at first sight have nothing in common.

Le Musée Vole, Galerie Icy Brachot, 35 Rue Guenegaud, and Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Oct. 30.

Sixty paintings selected by journalist and TV producer Michael Lancelot, who has made some 40 half-hour TV films on contemporary artists. Lancelot's choice is fairly eclectic and epidermal, reflecting his liking mainly for what might be described as "surrealist expressionism." Lancelot, who appears to have attended too many discussions between painters ("I would leave . . . disgusted by art and by artists") has little use for any form of theory. As a result the exhibition has little more to offer than one man's choice (or clandestine collection), and an opportunity to see works by Bacon, Malevich, Lamm, Magritte, Monory, Dado, Arroyo, Thelmer and Wols, among others.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

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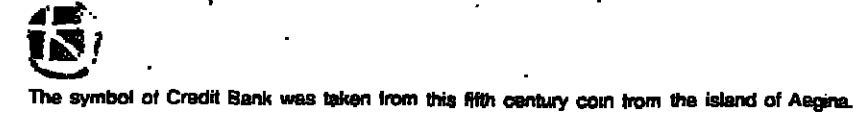
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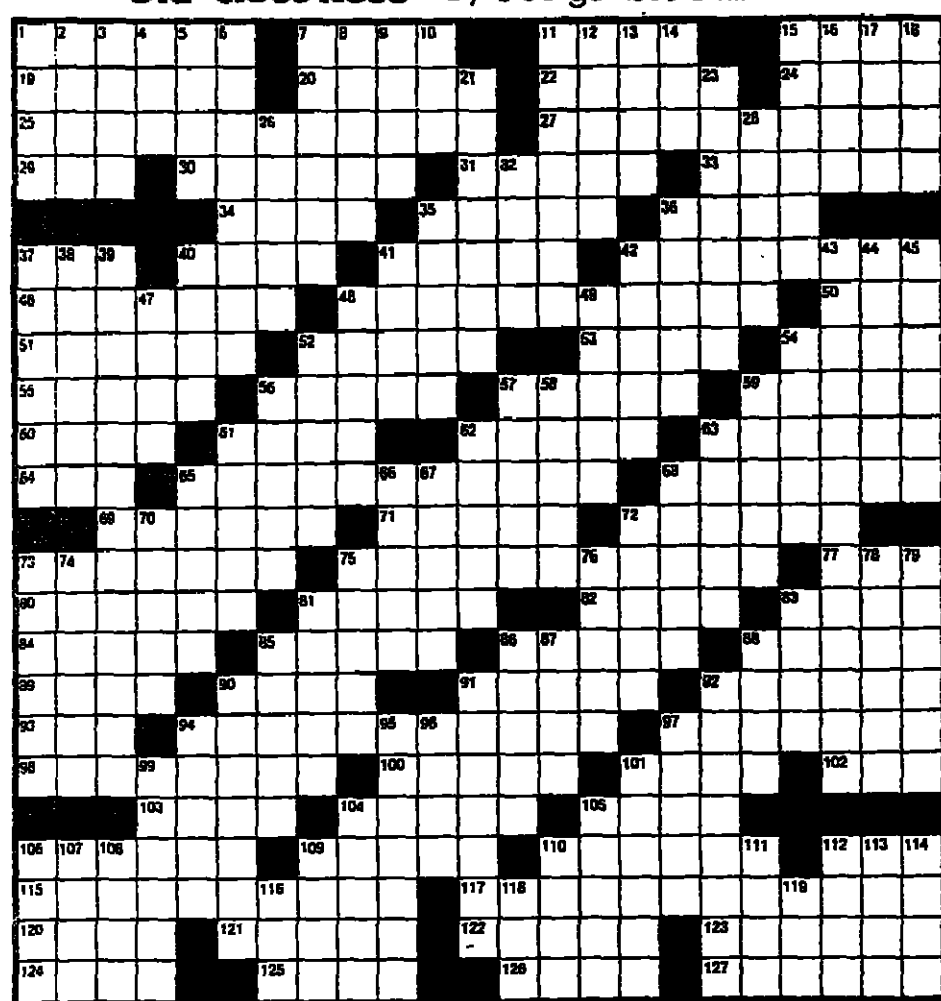
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 - Type of précis
 - Peregrine
 - Public notices
 - Cephalopod
 - Eatheart's copilot
 - Melville book
 - Word in a letter
 - Bring off
 - Alpine abode
 - Some Yalies
 - Belém
 - Companion of end-all
 - Vicount
 - Templewood
 - Ray from Pen Argyl
 - Newel
 - Transport
 - Imperfection
 - Formed by one eruption
 - Detroit eleven
 - Least generous
 - Kokoon
 - Type of précis
 - Being three in one
 - Cabbage or kale
 - City in Vermont
 - Had deep longings
 - Merganser
 - Gudrun's spouse
 - Bunker
 - Stream
 - Star in the Whale
 - Biblical oldest
 - Its capital is Beauvais
 - Hammer part
 - Rabble
 - Exclamation
 - Gogol tale

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS
1. Let up
2. Hebrew prophet
3. Lean-to
4. "Front porch"
5. Hard as nails
6. Andrea
7. He sang "Start Me Up" in 1977
8. Marquess
9. Mineral
10. Springs
11. Building
12. Extensions
13. Bill
14. Showed mercy
15. Vetches
16. Plaid
17. White Sox all-star
18. Desires
19. About
20. U.S. missile
21. Immaterial
22. "Common Sense" author
23. What deejays satisfy
24. Cloying or sticky
25. Mise en place
26. Vein's glory
27. Strads' kin
28. Use a blender
29. Unguis
30. Koko's weapon
31. Heads
32. Nor so noble
33. Happy as
34. Execution
35. Citole
36. Gas: Prefix
37. Sheep
38. Logomachy
39. Silkworm
40. Algerian port
41. Locker room
42. V.I.P.
43. Morning Prayer
44. Room in a maison

BOOKS

AFRICAN CALLOPE

A Journey to the Sudan

By Edward Hoagland. Random House. 239 pp. \$10.

THE EDWARD HOAGLAND READER

Edited with an introduction by Geoffrey Wolff.

Random House. 399 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT SEEMS that the people at Random House grew weary of waiting around for the public to discover the many virtues of Edward Hoagland, as if by accident, in a library or a second-hand bookstore. By publishing, simultaneously, his new book on the Sudan and a reader consisting of excerpts from his four previous nonfiction titles, they make us pay attention. It's about time. Hoagland, who began his writing life as a novelist, has quietly—too quietly—become our preeminent personal essayist. He can make me read about subjects in which I have no interest whatsoever, like tugboats and the Golden Rule.

The Sudan, however, should interest us all. It is the largest nation in Africa. It is also a "miniature" of Africa, with an Arab north and a black south. Whereas it should be Africa's Brazil, its breadbasket, it is instead Africa's sick man, after years of fighting for its independence against the British—remember Kitchener at Khartoum?—followed by years of civil war, with the Islamic Arab north against the predominantly Christian and "animist" black south. On its borders, from equatorial rain forests to the ever-advancing Sahara, there is nothing but trouble.

"African Callope" is a wonderful book. It mixes the personal with the historical. We move, and we think, along with Hoagland. We learn about Ethiopia and the Eritrean rebellion, about U.S. corporations and Soviet foreign policy, about missionaries and mercenaries. We also learn that Hoagland stutters and that his young daughter's favorite words are Philadelphia and February.

On one page we watch a British stewardess, off-duty in Khartoum, clasp "both mits around the arm of a handsome Sudanese, whom she had brought to the small luxury establishment, and whom she presently led off to her room as if he were a jumbo sandy bar." On another page a Dutch relief specialist recalls seeing children in Biafra "so starved that they had had 12-inch tails, which were really their intestines sticking out. You sat them in a circle and spooned in watery milk for 10 days, and then just as they had turned into people, every 10th child keeled over from heart failure."

Consider the lobby of the Excelsior in Khartoum. Full of Trucial State princes with falcons on their wrists, and Ciba bank representatives from New York, Belgian sugar experts, Dutch environmental consultants up for a weekend from Jongli in the Sudan, Italian pipeline specialists from Atbara and Port Sudan, International Union of Child Welfare and International Voluntary Service do-gooders, Austrian white

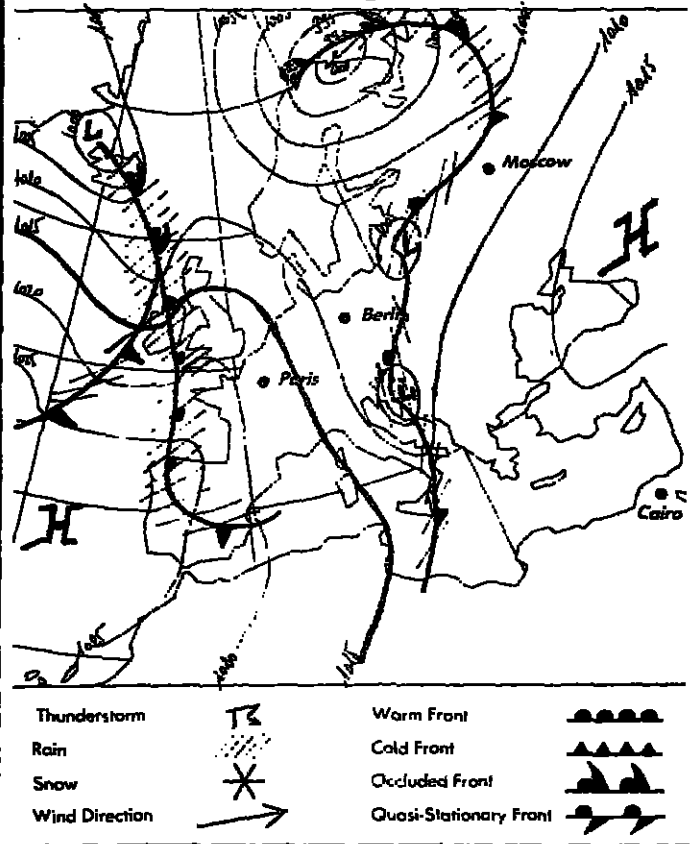
John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	19	66	Fair	MADRID	19	66
ANNEBORO	19	66	Fair	MIAMI	20	68
ANCONA	27	81	Fair	MILAN	17	63
ATLANTA	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63
BELGRADE	27	81	Fair	MUNICH	14	57
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20	68
BIRMINGHAM	15	59	Fair	NICE	18	64
BOSTON	23	73	Fair	OSLO	14	57
BUDAPEST	23	73	Fair	PARIS	16	61
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Cloudy	ROME	22	72
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Cloudy	SOFIA	23	72
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	13	55
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	81
FLORENCE	14	57	Fair	TEL AVIV	27	81
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	77
GENEVA	14	57	Overcast	TUNIS	26	79
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	21	70
HOUSTON	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	70
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	10	50
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy			
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; London and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Flustered New Jersey Bandit Finds Robbing a Bank Is Strenuous Task

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 21 (AP)—After waiting nervously in the teller's line at a bank here, a flustered bandit finally reached the front.

He handed the teller a plastic bag

and a note—which gave directions to get from Newark to Kearny, N.J.

"What's this all about?" police said the baffled teller asked.

The robber took the note back, read it, and whipped out a second note. It read: "Give me all the money. Don't play around. Large bills."

The teller handed over \$350 in cash and the suspect fled.

Police said that the teller told them the robber, about 25, was perspiring heavily and that his hands were shaking.

California Nuts Burn

WINTERS, Calif., Sept. 21 (UPI)—Fire today gutted a \$1 million nut warehouse and destroyed \$400,000 worth of unshelled nuts.

Authorities said the blaze was touched off by a welder's spark that ignited flammable nut scraps.

He said that the European Common Market had agreed to provide half the sum to be spent during the next five years. Fires destroyed about 110,000 acres of forest along the Mediterranean coast and on Corsica.

PEANUTS

I'VE BECOME INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE EARTH'S SURFACE

MAY YOU UNWITTINGLY GET INTO A HICKEY CONTEST WITH COUNT DRACULA'S GIRLFRIEND.

I BROUGHT MY PORTABLE RADIO SO WE COULD LISTEN TO THE GAME

C'MON! THROW ONE IN HERE! C'MON!!

MOTHER WAS SCARED OUT OF HER WITS YESTERDAY—THAT DOG ACROSS THE ROAD (WENT FOR HER)

I'D LIKE ONE OF THOSE PLANTS THAT EAT FLIES

I'M NOT A PSYCHIATRIST—BUT I'M SURE THERE'S NO PAT ANSWER AS TO WHY A TWO-HUNDRED-POUND BEAT UP A WOMAN WHO WEIGHS HALF THAT MUCH!

CHING? HI, IT'S YOUR NEW ROOM-MATE, JOAN CALLOS.

LISTEN, I'LL BE MOVING IN TOMORROW MORNING. I'M OVER AT MY MOM'S PLACE NOW. WOULD YOU LIKE TO COME OVER FOR DINNER?

WHAT THE FAIRY TALE HEROINE WENT TO THE PHOTO SHOP FOR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HER "O O O O O O O O O O" (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RANCH BRIBE ORIGIN CAMPUS Answer: He called her "Angel," because she was always doing this—"HARPING"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "Printed in Great Britain"

FOR INSTANCE, HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED THIS LAVA FORMATION?

MAY A MIDGE SHEEPDOG DECIDE TO USE THE INSIDE OF YOUR CUSTOMIZED VAN AS A WHEELING PEN.

THE WARRIORS HAVE WON THE COIN TOSS AND WILL KICK OFF

HOLD IT! HOLD IT!

ANDY WENT OVER AND TALKED TO THEM

DID I GET ANY SATISFACTION?

PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT, THE WIFE WHO IS BEATEN SHOULD NEVER LET IT HAPPEN MORE THAN ONCE BEFORE SHE LETS EVERYONE KNOW ABOUT IT!

SHE SHOULD SEEK HELP FROM HER FAMILY, FROM HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY, FROM WIFE ABUSE AGENCIES!

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I ALWAYS THOUGHT THIS WAS OUR DRIVEWAY!

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THE WARRIORS HAVE WON THE COIN TOSS AND WILL KICK OFF

HOLD IT! HOLD IT!

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

pos Regain Lead in Another Sweep

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Phillies won their second game last night, beating New York 2-0, to regain the lead in the National League East. The Phillies won the first game, 6-3, on Monday night. The Phillies' lead in the division is now 1 1/2 games over the Pirates. The Phillies' record is 10-10, while the Pirates are 9-11. The Phillies' next game is against the Pirates on Sunday.

els Beat

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als, 11-6

CITY, Mo., Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Cardinals won their second game last night, beating Houston 11-6, to regain the lead in the National League West. The Cardinals won the first game, 11-6, on Monday night. The Cardinals' lead in the division is now 1 1/2 games over the Astros. The Cardinals' record is 10-10, while the Astros are 9-11. The Cardinals' next game is against the Astros on Sunday.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East	West
Baltimore Orioles	10-10	
Philadelphia Phillies	10-10	
New York Yankees	9-11	
Los Angeles Angels	9-11	
Minnesota Twins	9-11	
Chicago White Sox	9-11	
Seattle Mariners	9-11	
San Francisco Giants	9-11	
St. Louis Cardinals	9-11	
San Diego Padres	9-11	
Los Angeles Dodgers	9-11	
San Francisco Giants	9-11	
St. Louis Cardinals	9-11	
San Diego Padres	9-11	
Los Angeles Dodgers	9-11	

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San Francisco Giants	9-11	
St. Louis Cardinals	9-11	
San Diego Padres	9-11	
Los Angeles Dodgers	9-11	
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St. Louis Cardinals	9-11	
San Diego Padres	9-11	
Los Angeles Dodgers	9-11	

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Chicago White Sox	9-11	
Seattle Mariners	9-11	
San Francisco Giants	9-11	
St. Louis Cardinals	9-11	
San Diego Padres	9-11	
Los Angeles Dodgers	9-11	
San Francisco Giants	9-11	
St. Louis Cardinals	9-11	
San Diego Padres	9-11	
Los Angeles Dodgers	9-11	



PROTEST — Umpire Eric Gregg is besieged after calling a fly ball by Philadelphia's Keith Moreland a home run. Pittsburgh manager Chuck Tanner and players Bill Madlock, Steve Nicotia and Jim Rooker insisted it was a foul ball. The Pirates won the argument, lost the game.

Division Favorites Meet in NFL

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The New England Patriots and the San Diego Chargers are the two teams selected to meet in the divisional round of the NFL playoffs. The Patriots are the 10th seed, and the Chargers are the 7th seed. The game is scheduled for Sunday.

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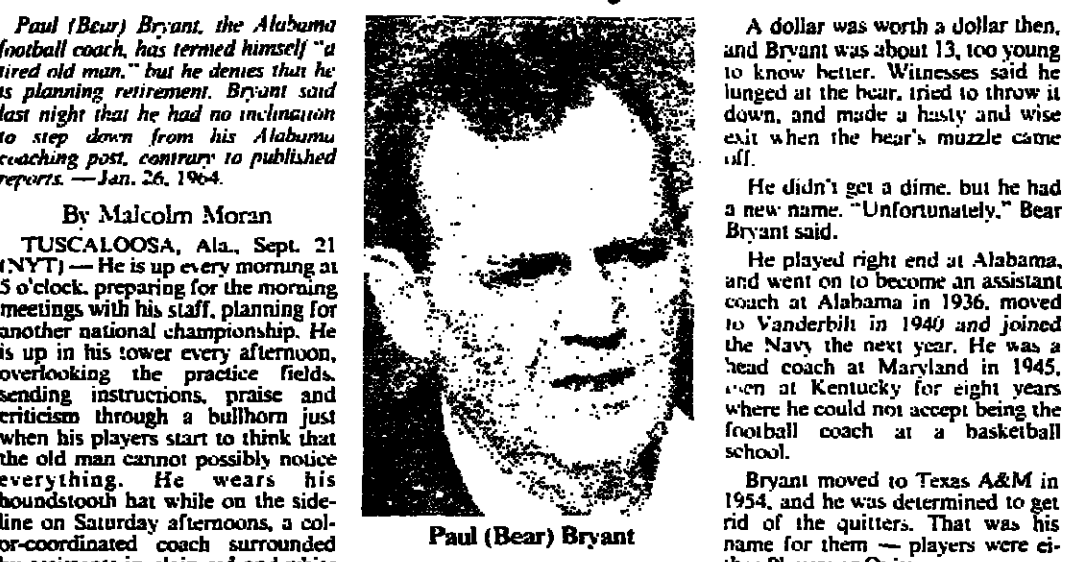
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From Era to Era in Alabama At (About) 66, Bryant Rolls On



Paul (Bear) Bryant, the Alabama football coach, has termed himself "a tired old man," but he denies that he is planning retirement. Bryant said last night that he had no intention of stepping down from his Alabama coaching post, contrary to published reports. — Jan. 26, 1964.

By Malcolm Moran
TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 21 (UPI)—He is up every morning at 5 o'clock, preparing for the morning meetings with his staff, planning for another national championship. He is up in his tower every afternoon, overlooking the practice fields, sending instructions, praise and criticism through a bullhorn just when his players start to think that the old man cannot possibly notice everything. He wears a white headband that while on the sideline on Saturday afternoons, a color-coordinated cap surrounded by assistants in plain red-and-white outfits. He calls and visits a younger group of teen-agers each year and tries to convince them that they would be wise to go to the University of Alabama and become part of the Crimson Tide.

At the age of 66, Bear Bryant rolls on. He has won 285 games as a head coach in more than 34 years at four major universities — Maryland, Kentucky, Texas A&M and Alabama — and unless he suddenly becomes ill or the entire freshman class flunks out, he will pass Amos Alonzo Stagg's record of 314 victories. More significantly, he survived the transition from the years of all-white teams and crew cuts to the time when institutions in the South began to admit black students. Bryant says that he is older now, and more tired, and less driven to winning football games as he was in his younger days.

But Iowa State Could Prove Tough

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Texas, the last major college team to open its season, will take the field here tomorrow night against Iowa State, and the prognosis for the Longhorns is excellent. From a 9-3 season that included a 42-0 Sun Bowl victory over Maryland, Texas returns 36 of 50 lettermen, including 17 starters. "Our real strength is in our defense," said Fred Akers, the Longhorns' head coach. "It is experienced and extremely capable. They have a great amount of potential and if they bring it to actuality, we'll have a tremendously fine defense. It's the most experienced phase of our game."

It's especially strong up the middle — our two tackle positions, middle linebacker and the two safeties," he added. "At those positions we not only have the talent — we also have the depth." Iowa State could prove to be a difficult opener for the Longhorns. The Cyclones field a fairly strong club and already have a game under their belt, a 38-10 crushing of Bowling Green last week.

In other games, Southern California will host Minnesota, Alabama will play at home against Baylor, Oklahoma will host Tulsa, Notre Dame will visit Purdue, Penn State will play at home against Texas A&M, Nebraska will travel to Iowa, Michigan State will host Miami of Ohio, and Washington will play at Oregon.

Alabama, Notre Dame and Penn State would appear to face the toughest time in maintaining their undefeated records. The Crimson Tide, idle last week after a victory over Georgia Tech, will be playing a team that has won its first two contests, including an upset of Texas A&M last Saturday.

Notre Dame is coming from a 12-10 upset of Michigan, but the Irish may have as many as five starters out of action. Purdue poses a different sort of problem for the Irish in that the Boilermakers rely more on a passing game than a running attack.

Texas A&M has not won a game in two outings, but the Aggies have some outstanding personnel and will certainly provide more competition for Penn State than the Nittany Lions' first opponent, Rutgers. Penn State crushed the Scarlet Knights, 45-10, last Saturday.

Also on tomorrow's schedule: Maryland at Mississippi State, Missouri at Mississippi, West Texas State at Houston, Kansas at Michigan, Pittsburgh at North Carolina, Miami of Florida at Florida State, Oklahoma State at Arkansas, Washington State at Ohio State, North Texas State at Southern Methodist, North Carolina State at West Virginia, and UCLA at Wisconsin.

The Ivy League will also open play tomorrow afternoon, with Harvard at Columbia, Brown at Yale, Princeton at Dartmouth, and Cornell at Pennsylvania.

I've done more recruiting this year than I have in the last 10 years," Bryant said last December, when he signed five players in four cities in two days. He says that he does it so that the next coach can have more to work with when Bryant retires. That is, if he retires.

"I guess three years ago," he said, "I had a contract that lasted until I was 80. I said, let's tear this contract up and get one that ends this year, and we did. And I figured that would be my last year. And I told some people that, including coaches."

"Then last year I got up in Birmingham and popped off about breaking Stagg's record. Then I couldn't quit if I wanted to, I could've gotten out, but I didn't, and I may have made a mistake."

Unless he wins, and he stays healthy, and the Tide rolls. "If it stays at the same level," he said, "I'll coach till I die. Till they fire me, or I die."

He played right end at Alabama, and went on to become an assistant coach at Alabama in 1936, moved to Vanderbilt in 1940 and joined the Navy the next year. He was a head coach at Maryland in 1945, where he coached for eight years, even at Kentucky for eight years, when he could not accept being the football coach at a basketball school.

Bryant moved to Texas A&M in 1954, and he was determined to get rid of the quitters. That was his name for them — players were either Players or Quitters.

In an effort to get rid of some players, he almost got rid of everybody. The camp was at Junction, Texas, in hilly country, 100 miles west of Austin. The players lived in Quonset huts, like soldiers in boot camp, and went through hours of drills and meetings. Injuries were considered a distraction, by Bryant's standards in those days, and were breaks which could take place often as five times during an Alabama practice — were for quitters. The mental strain matched the physical strain. Survival became as much of a goal as making a football team.

"It was terrible," Bryant said. "All my life, I wondered if that was a mistake."

Day of Decision
It is called signing day, the second Saturday in December, when decisions and commitments are made that will decide how football teams in the Southeastern Conference will do for the next four years.

Limitations on the number of scholarships, as well as freshman eligibility, have made scouting and recruiting of high school players even more important, because there is less room for mistakes. Bryant does not enjoy the challenge of recruiting that he once felt, and he now has his assistants do the legwork. But on signing day, the appearance only of an assistant is not acceptable, which is why Bryant gets into a plane each year on signing day.

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In an effort to get rid of some players, he almost got rid of everybody. The camp was at Junction, Texas, in hilly country, 100 miles west of Austin. The players lived in Quonset huts, like soldiers in boot camp, and went through hours of drills and meetings. Injuries were considered a distraction, by Bryant's standards in those days, and were breaks which could take place often as five times during an Alabama practice — were for quitters. The mental strain matched the physical strain. Survival became as much of a goal as making a football team.

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